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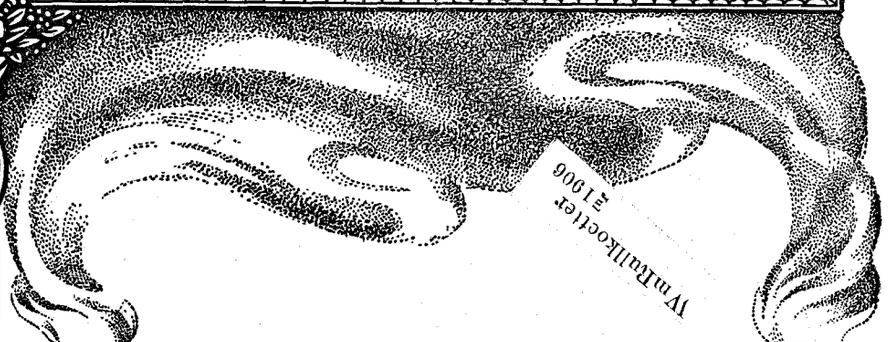

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 844

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON THE BRYAN BOOM.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, expert candidate for the Presidency, said in a recent interview at Berlin that he felt the Democratic enthusiasm was "too sudden." Indeed, the calmness and moderation of that interview show that the man who has been twice a candidate, a popular idol, forgotten and then again hailed as the savior of his party has a shrewd enough understanding of the popular mind not to lose his balance—an understanding for which many papers give him due credit. But if the Democratic press of the country is a criterion of Democratic feeling Mr. Bryan need have no misgivings. As Mr. Henry Watterson says of his paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): "Nothing has ever entered the head of it about Mr. Bryan which it did not long ago kick out at the heel, and it proposes to labor earnestly and unceasingly to make his election an accomplished fact." That is the spirit of many of the Democratic papers. To quote *The Courier-Journal* again:

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

He is editing *The Commoner*. When thrown by a donkey in the Philippines, he said, so the story goes, "This is the third time I've been thrown by a donkey." The story is not yet confirmed.

"The Nebraskan is at the height of his powers. If the party can not be united on him, upon whom else? There is a living hope among the Democratic rank and file that we can carry the next election, and a latent fear that the chance of doing so may be blighted by possible factionism muddled by misleading influences, perhaps by corrupt and corrupting influences. These Democrats refuse to take two bites at a cherry. Mr. Bryan is as good now as he will be two years hence. They intend to say so. They do not intend to wait. What he will most need will be moral support, and this they mean to heap up in sufficient measure and in advance. As a consequence each State, at least in the West and South, which meets in convention for any purpose from now onward will follow the lead of Missouri, Arkansas, and Indiana, naming him as the standard-bearer for 1908."

This so appeals to the Richmond *Times-Despatch* (Dem.) that it proposes Colonel Watterson as a running mate to Mr. Bryan, whereupon the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) in mock enthusiasm exclaims: "Bryan and Watterson; the Peerless and the Fearless; wise youth and youthful age; two tongues and pens of fire; two editors, travelers, lecturers, statesmen." The New York *Times*, that conservative Democratic sheet, gives Mr. Bryan great credit for conservatism and remarks that "Republicans, disquieted or alarmed by the radical views and the disturbing activities of President Roosevelt, have quite fallen into the habit of recognizing the conservatism of Mr. Bryan." The New York *World* (Dem.) even advises the Republicans to indorse Mr. Bryan. It adds:

"Where will they find another candidate who is more closely in sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's policies? Mr. Bryan advocated Federal regulation of freight rates years before Mr. Roosevelt dreamed of making it an administration measure. All of Mr. Roosevelt's trust-busting activities reveal a close and thoughtful study of Mr. Bryan's eloquent speeches. Mr. Bryan favors Federal licenses for corporations and has been one of the stanch supporters of Mr. Roosevelt's second administration. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he believes in 'the man with a patch on his breeches,' and is in favor of restricting fortunes 'swollen beyond all healthy limits.'"

In conclusion, *The World* asks: "Are the Republicans going to sit idly by while the Democrats monopolize Mr. Roosevelt's guide, counselor, and pathfinder?" The Atlanta *Constitution* feels the time for it has come to say, "I told you so!" and observes that "the revival of interest in his personality, as illustrated by his past and the present, is one of the healthiest symptoms in a revolutionary moral and political era." The St. Louis *Republic* observes:

"Missouri's indorsement has been the signal for harmonious indorsements elsewhere, so that Missouri heads the movement to tender for the third time America's highest honor to the man of brave patience and courageous statesmanship, whose ability for leadership has been most strikingly demonstrated in the progress of time and in whose personality an enthusiastic following see the unmistakable promise of victory. All the conditions are auspicious, and the united sentiment of the Democratic masses, which makes a third nomination possible without opposition, gives flattering assurance of a victorious campaign soon to begin."

Even *The Tammany Times* exults in Mr. Bryan's victory, and

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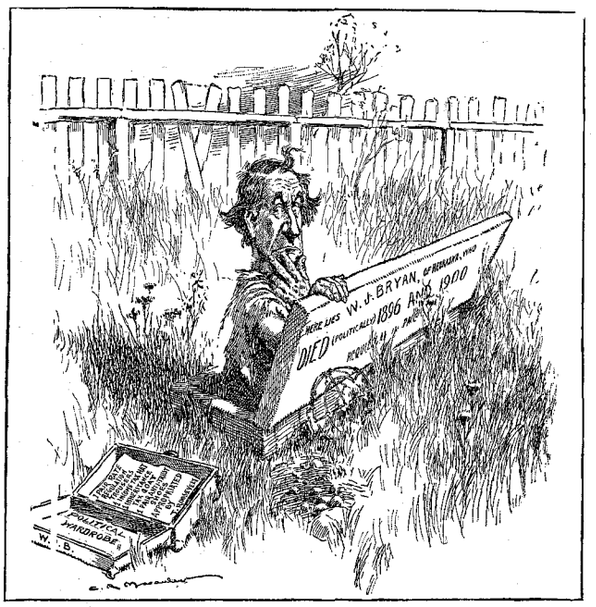


NOTHING TO WEAR.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

SAME OLD MOSES.
Is she really to "discover" him again?
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

WILL HE LEAD THEM FROM THE WILDERNESS?

the Houston *Post* (Dem.), in a great burst of prophetic optimism:

"There are thousands who once regarded his election as a menace who now view it as necessity, and all this change has come about without any especial activity upon Bryan's part.

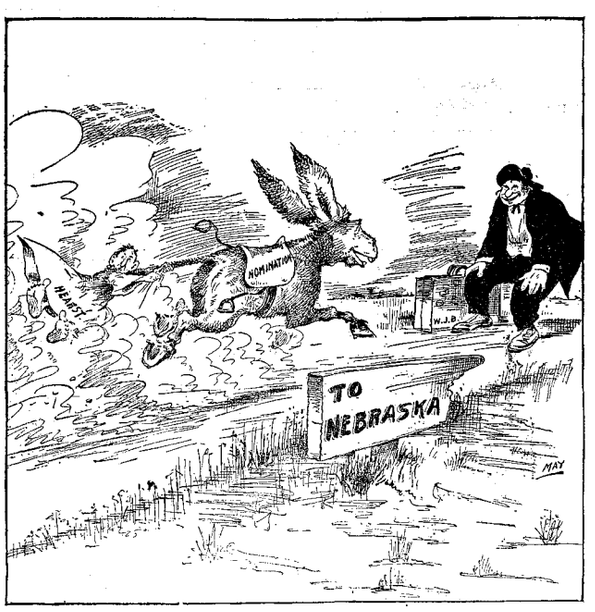
"It all portends good for the country. . . . It is the herald of the evacuation of the temple by the forces of privilege, greed, graft, and corruption, and the reestablishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

But as yet the Democratic indorsement of Mr. Bryan is by no means unanimous. In the opinion of the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), "Mr. Bryan will not do. He is stale. He has showed his impressive face until it has ceased to be impressive, and has talked his earnest talks until nobody takes him seriously." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) thinks, "Presidential talk of the present, in both of the alleged political parties, is but slightly removed from the intoxication of moonshine," and then adds:

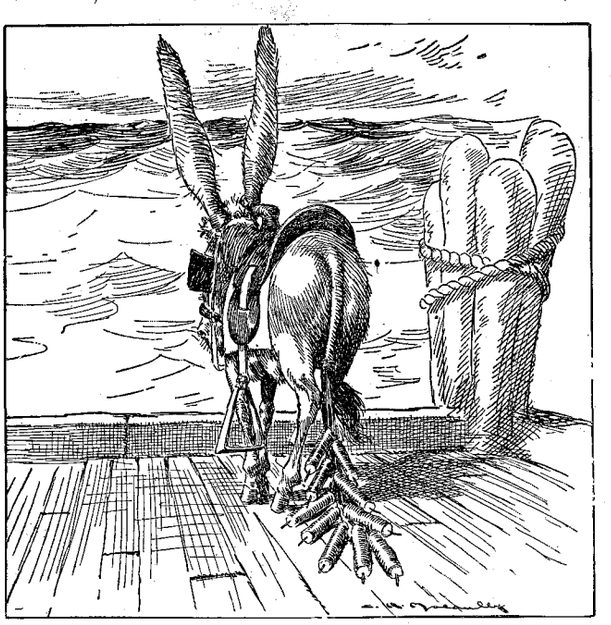
"And what about Colonel Bryan on the other side? Many people—even those who admire him personally—have a fear that he would have to be put through a shocking spectacle of purgation to make him satisfying to certain conservative elements. Is he ready to admit that he was 'crazy' in 1896? Will he patiently bear the 'whips and scorns' of ten years? Would he not rather be presented with a 'bare bodkin' as a means sufficient to cancel remembrance, than apologize to the gold-bugs who reviled him?"

THE BEEF SCANDAL ABROAD.

THE American press shows deep concern over the effect on Europe created by the President's exposure of the beef scandals. London correspondents in gloom and disgust cable long tales of wo; we are fallen in British and Continental esteem, and



OPPOSITION.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.



WAITING.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE DONKEY ERRANT.

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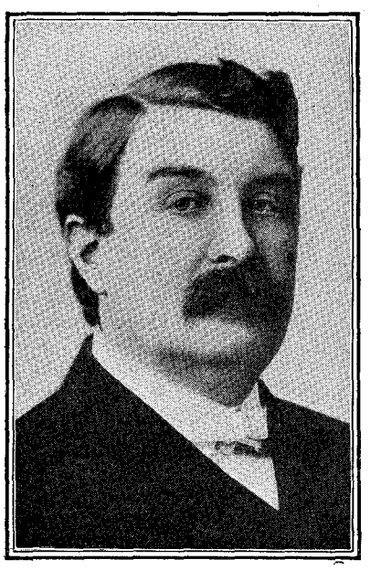
before we recover our ancient name for business integrity, some think, ten or fifteen years may pass. "Never," says the New York *Sun's* London correspondent, a keen observer, tho something of an alarmist, "never before has American commercial honor been so attacked abroad. Never before have the American people been so criticized for neglecting their primary public duties. England, France, and Germany and the other nations are waiting to see how America will vindicate herself before the eyes of the world." Since then London despatches to New York show that a sanitary inspector in Camberwell, a part of London, found that there, too, rotten meat is chemically treated and canned; there also tuberculous carcasses are marketed; bad eggs are used for confectionery and delicacies; also, he "found in a jam factory a collection of dried raisins filled with ants and other insects, rotten apple pulp, orange-peel, some filthy macaroni, a lot of blown tins of apricots, and other refuse bought from grocers' shops as unfit for food. It amounted to nine hundred-weight in all, and was being treated and made into jam." So that England, at all events, seems to have plenty to look after. Nevertheless, *The Sun's* goes on to show with what privacy England or Germany would conduct such an inquiry as that of the President's, and adds:

"Yet why need we regret our methods, as compared with the methods elsewhere? We give ourselves, it is argued, a worse character abroad than we deserve, since foreigners are likely to accept our own worst valuation of ourselves. The business and political morals of the country are bad enough without having the outside world horrified at conditions which to us have a brighter side. This point can be urged with some force, yet the answer to it is that we get cleaned up in the end, by our methods, as the other countries can not hope to be. Their rottenness remains under cover, while ours is exposed to the sunlight and is extirpated. Believing that such is the ultimate effect, let no one have a fear for our reputation abroad. Clean house, and reputations will take care of themselves."

The panacea proposed by the New York *World* is that Mr. Jerome hasten to prosecute and send to jail "the greatest criminals," most of whom are in his county. For, *The World* remarks:

"It is useless to expect our European customers to understand



CONGRESSMAN "BILLY" LORIMER OF CHICAGO.
He is no friend of the Beveridge amendment.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY.
The Meat Inspection law "will have teeth in it," he thinks.

CONGRESSMAN HAUGEN.
He doubts the injury to stockmen in the present beef agitation.

OCCUPIED WITH THE MEAT-INSPECTION BILL.

cable despatch, of which the following is the gist, is worth quoting:

"The Old World has come to believe in general terms that American business methods are rotten. It is a sad thing to write of the reputation of one's country, but it is the simple truth, and the truth better be told without disguise. It will take more than a paper reorganization of the great life-insurance companies and a cleaning of the Augean stables at Chicago to restore European belief in American honesty and fair dealing. It will be a long time before public opinion on this side of the Atlantic will have any confidence in American corporate reform.

"One thing, and one thing only, will have any real effect in Europe. When America begins to send its greatest criminals to jail Europe will begin to believe that there is a real standard of morality in the country. The administration of justice in the United States is to-day the subject of open ridicule and contempt throughout Europe."

And Bishop Potter, only recently from England, feels certain "there's no love lost between Great Britain and America," tho, after all, "the chief difference between America and Great Britain is that we wash our dirty linen in public and Great Britain washes hers in private." The beef scandal, observes the Springfield *Republican*, "seems to have brought the growing horror of Europe over wicked America to its culminating point." *The Republican* the division of authority between American State and Federal governments. They neither know nor care that Chicago and the State of Illinois are responsible for the conditions in Packingtown; that New Jersey fitted the Franklin Syndicate and the Shipbuilding Trust with privateering papers to prey on the rest of the world; that New York State permitted the insurance frauds. To them all America is indiscriminately in the position of a shop caught and exposed in cheating its customers. The gigantic sale of all our many wares is hurt, no one yet knows how badly."

The "greatest criminals" need not necessarily be all beef-packers. They might be life-insurance officials, trust officers, and grafters of every sort. In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record*, if the packers wish to get their trade back, they must change their methods and then "let them without delay ask foreign commercial and official representatives to visit their houses and witness the process 'from the hoof to the can.'" In addition Congress might "arrange for a statement of present conditions and of remedial measures that shall be authoritative." *The Wall Street Journal* recommends, "Let us advertise our good qualities as well as our bad." *The Monetary Times*, of Toronto, Canada, is fearful lest the British intelligence confound Canadian canned meat with American, and for that reason recommends a government investigation of the Canadian packing industry for purposes of

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reassurance. Reviewing the beef scandal and the effect abroad, the New York *Evening Post* concludes:

"Severer penalties than any statute could inflict have been visited, and will continue to be visited, upon the guilty. Correction and amendment are more imperative than punishment. The chance to 'do something for the country' was never better for the true patriot; and the way for him to go about it is not to clamor for vengeance upon some conspicuous offender, but to look to himself. What are his own motives? Does he lament the poor opinion of us held abroad, simply because it means lowered reputation and loss of trade, or because it means a state of morals of which we all ought to be heartily ashamed? Repentance and reform can never be vicarious. If every man of us would resolve to leave off cheating, whether profitable and undetected or not, and the condoning of cheats, we should be doing what we could to set up our nation in the considerate judgment of mankind."

The New York *Evening Mail*, on the other hand, believes in the palpable, tangible evidence of culprits behind prison bars as a means of restoring confidence. To quote:

"We must correct the demonstrated and glaring wrongs which we have tolerated. More than that, we must square our own primitive sense of justice, and meet even the prejudices of the world, by the punishment of our great criminals. There is something tangible, gripping, and convincing in the spectacle of a conspicuous law-breaker behind bars that the mere enactment of a law requiring him to be good hereafter could not furnish."

In this connection there are some very quotable things in *The Butchers' Advocate* (New York), a packing-house organ. To the *Advocate*, the Neill-Reynolds report is "a balloon filled with hot air"; the "packing-houses are large buildings and it is impossible that every room should be well lighted." The *Advocate* laughs at the statement that "many inside rooms where food is prepared are without windows and without direct communication with the open air," since "these are refrigerated rooms." To ventilate them "would be equivalent to recommending refrigeration in a Turkish bath." Altogether the report "is a very weak, pointless, childish attempt."

President Roosevelt seems to take the report seriously enough, however, to maintain that he will not consent to a measure for inspection less stringent than that proposed by Senator Beveridge. The President insists on "clean, sound, and wholesome meats."

THE OUTLOOK FOR CROPS AND PROSPERITY.

THE wheat crop of the country is so largely considered the chief element in the year's prosperity that many newspapers devote a good deal of space to digests of the crop report recently published by the Department of Agriculture and to certain conclusions based on the figures. "A full crop, if not a bumper crop, is the outlook now," says the New York *Times*, which adds that, "anxiety now is borrowed anxiety." In *The Times's* opinion, "it would be amazing if there should be a decrease of supply adequate to make the crops worth any less in dollars this year than last, and an outturn duplicating Secretary Wilson's estimate of $6,415,000,000 agricultural outturn is good enough for a healthy-minded person." According to a table in the report this is the indicated harvest for 1906:

	June, 1906.	Harvest of 1905.
Winter wheat—		
Bushels	414,722,000	428,462,834
Acres	29,623,000	29,864,018
Spring wheat—		
Bushels	298,617,000	264,516,655
Acres	17,989,000	17,990,000
Total wheat—		
Bushels	713,339,000	692,979,489
Acres	47,612,000	47,612,000
Total oats—		
Bushels	893,999,000	953,216,197
Acres	27,678,000	28,046,746

Thus, according to these estimates, the wheat yield as indicated at present has been but once exceeded, in 1901, when the harvest was 748,000,000 bushels. And yet the present condition, numerically expressed, is 83 against 91, as indicated May 1, a fall of eight points. But the publication of this fact scarcely influenced the markets at all. Conditions of other crops summarized in the New York *Journal of Commerce* are as follows:

"The acreage reported as under barley is more than that estimated sown last year by about 133,000 acres, or 2.7 per cent. The average condition of barley is 93.5, against 94 on June 1, 1905, 90 on June 1, 1904, and a ten-year average of 90.

"The average condition of rye is 90, against 94 on June 1, 1905, 86 on June 1, 1904, and 90 the mean of the corresponding average of the last ten years."

The tone of a financial editorial by Daniel F. Kellogg, the New York *Sun's* Wall-Street editor, is not so buoyant. He says:

"It was more encouraging regarding the spring wheat than people in the grain trade had been led to believe. The condition of spring wheat as of date of June 1 was put at 93, or practically the same as the high average of 93.7 per cent. shown in June a year ago, and as the acreage of spring wheat was estimated at 17,987,000 acres, as against 17,613,00 acres in June, 1905, a crop of spring wheat was indicated of 298,000,000 bushels, as against 264,000,000 bushels at this time a year ago. On the other hand, the Government's estimate of the condition of winter wheat fell from an average of 91 per cent. on May 1 to 83 per cent. on June 1, the indications here being for a crop of 412,000,000 bushels, against an estimated crop of 453,000,000 bushels in the preceding month. The total winter wheat crop as now indicated stands, in other words, for 710,000,000 bushels, as against 721,000,000 bushels indicated in this month last year, so that taking the hazards of the remainder of the year into account it is on the whole doubtful if as large a wheat crop as that gathered last year will be harvested. The promise is still, of course, for an abundant yield of spring and winter wheat, and yet it is fair to say that optimism on the subject in the financial community is not as pronounced as it was a few weeks ago, owing to the fact, as now made clear, that reports as generally received from the winter wheat section were up to a week ago too rosily colored. There is a feeling, too, that the outlook for the corn crop is not at the moment as satisfactory as it might be."

THE PRESIDENT'S RAILWAY FARE.

A CURIOUS feature of the discussion following Congressman John Sharp Williams's objection to giving the President $25,000 a year for railway expenses is the fact that some Republican papers support Mr. Williams, while many Democratic ones are heart and soul with the President. The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent quotes "an intimate friend" of the President's as saying:

"While $50,000 a year is a large income, it is entirely too small for the President when the expense to which he is put by his official position is considered. The public seems to have the idea that the President's salary is clear gain. As a matter of fact he has to pay practically all the living expenses of himself and his family, and in addition is subjected to heavy expense for entertaining. When foreign notables come here it is the duty as well as the pleasure of the President to entertain them; and these functions cost a great deal of money. He has to pay for every item of the cost of a dinner-party except the decorations and the music. If there is a rush of royalty and nobility to the United States, a big hole is made in the President's $50,000. I'll venture to say that one big dinner costs him more than the schooling of any one of his children for a year."

Other Washington correspondents quote practically the same sentiments, in indirect discourse, as being the President's own views. Now this, remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "is the Roosevelt idea," and then adds:

"Would it be the same with a President Bryan or a President La Follette or a President resolute in his notions of Jeffersonian simplicity? Ought we to change the pay of our Presidents to suit the tastes of the various occupants of the office? After Roosevelt there may be a President who does not care to travel or reel off an endless series of monologs. Or we may get a President

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who will refuse to pay the expenses of such traveling companions as are forced upon him by reason of his official station, and who will insist on traveling in one of the berths belonging to the monopoly that has been favored by exempting sleeping-car companies from the provisions of the Hepburn bill."

The Denver *Republican* (Rep.) is for the measure in a very lukewarm fashion and can not help feeling that "sometimes there is reason to fear that the American people are inclined to make too much of the Presidency," which is, after all, not "the whole Government." And so with other Republican papers, tho a great many, of course, wish the President's railway fare to be paid by the nation. Independent papers, too, advocate a fund for the Presidential trips, because, in the words of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "to accept the hospitality of the railway companies on such occasions is embarrassing at best and under existing circumstances is not to be thonght of." The Washington *Evening Star* (Ind. Rep.), commenting on Mr. Williams's instrumentality in having the appropriation stricken from the Sundry Civil bill in the House, observes:

"The House of Representatives is occasionally in some respects an exception to the rule of American bigness. At times it becomes pitifully small. It descends to actions which stamp it with miserliness and a silly fear of criticism by the unthinking. Such an action was that of last Saturday when it strained a point of order and cut out of the Sundry Civil bill the appropriation of $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses."

The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) feels sure Congressman Williams "has taken a step which is not likely to strengthen either himself or his party before the public," and, in the opinion of the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "it would be a pity if the petty spirit shown were not rebuked."

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EN ROUTE.

Unlike the manner of European rulers, he almost alone is hatless.

That conservative Democratic paper, the New York *Times*, however, thinks that the President's "plan is a sound one, the amount he suggests a very moderate one, and that the arguments he uses are unselfish, patriotic, and convincing." *The Times* adds:

"In a land such as ours, of vast area, divided into States the governments of which alone usually come into close touch with the daily life of the people, with a composite and varied population embracing representatives of every race the world over, the sentiment of nationality, of community in interest and duty, is not easily formed and is only too much exposed to impediment or decay. Any means that they serve to instil and strengthen that sentiment should be used, and the slight expense involved in the travel of the President is well incurred and should be borne by the Treasury."

The New York *World* (Dem.) thinks "the President's salary should be increased," that he should not travel "by charity of the railroads," and that "a pension of $25,000 a year should be paid to ex-Presidents, as proposed by Mr. Sulzer's bill." And even Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.) cries out:

"Of course, Williams does not think this. As a railroad attorney, and one particularly close to the most sinister railroad influence in the Southern States—namely, the Southern Railroad—he would very much rather have the President accept courtesies from these corporations, knowing, as he does, that courtesies can not be accepted without a certain return, sometimes unconscious, but always valuable.

"He professed in his speech to believe that it was the business of the President to stay at the capital, and not to travel. It is the business of all men, in either private or public office, to attend to the affairs committed to them in the way which brings the greatest success. The President of the United States has never failed in his duty as he understands it, and he does not fail of true duty when opportunity arrives for him to travel throughout the country, to be seen of all people, and to urge his views and policies upon them. Whatever his politics may be, nobody, except a cheap machine politician, would question the propriety of having them put before the people."

UPTON SINCLAIR'S DREAM OF HOME.

HAVING settled the packers' business Upton Sinclair is now turning his attention to the comfort of the merely well-to-do. Those beef-packing millionaires and their destinies are, after all, of small importance compared with the economic problem and the servant question in the households of most of us. At present Mr. Sinclair is living on a farm: but if a hundred, or maybe twenty, well-to-do professional men were to join him in establishing a "home colony" on the cooperative plan, communistic, socialistic, and yet not utterly so, why, they could live like millionaires on the incomes of their professions. Of course this argues that there are—must be—many professional men who want to live like millionaires. How can the servant problem be solved? You may say unto Mr. Sinclair, "If you object to servants, you ought never to have married." His reply in print is, "But is a man to be denied the privilege of parenthood just because he happens to possess an intellect?" These are some of Mr. Sinclair's ideas as set forth in a recent issue of *The Independent*:

"There must be in and near New York thousands of men and women of liberal sympathies who understand this situation clearly and are handicaped by its miseries in their own lives—authors, artists, and musicians, editors and teachers and professional men, who abhor boarding-houses and apartment hotels and yet shrink from managing servants, who have lonely and peevish children like my own, and are no fonder of eating poisons or of wasting their time and strength than I am. There must be a few who, like myself, have realized that it is a question of dragging through life a constantly increasing burden of care, or making an intelligent effort and solving the problem once for all. To such I offer my cooperation. I am not a business man, but circumstances have forced me to take up this problem, and I am not accustomed to failing in what I undertake. I have said that 'Socialism is not an experiment in government, but an act of will'; and I say the same of this plan. Having gotten the figures from experts and found out exactly what we can do, the one thing remaining is to go ahead and do it."

Mr. Sinclair assumes that "the average professional man invests $10,000 in a home (or else pays rent equal to interest upon that sum); and that he pays $2,000 a year living expenses for his family." Now, argues Mr. Sinclair, "let a hundred such families combine to found a cooperative home, and there would be a million dollars for building and equipment, and $200,000 a year for running expenses. The many advantages of such a colony are enumerated:

"It would be located within an hour of New York, and would have one hundred families, and three or four hundred acres of

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land, healthfully located, near some body of water, and as unspoiled by the hand of man as possible. It should have an abundant water supply and a filtering plant; an electric light and power plant, and a large garden and farm, raising its own stock, meat, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, and canning the last for winter use. It should be administered by a board of directors, democratically elected. For the management of its various departments salaried experts should be employed; machinery should be installed wherever it could be made to pay, and the best modern methods should be applied in every industry. All its purchases should be in bulk and tested for quality; and, so far as the preparation and serving of food are concerned, the processes should be kept as aseptic as a surgical operation. . . . . .

"The greater part of the land would of course be given up to farm and woodland, and to the individual dwellings of the families. The ground available for this latter purpose should be divided into lots, priced according to size and location, and leased to stockholders for long terms. Each would erect his own home, according to his own taste—a home, of course, of a kind hitherto unknown, with no provision for the cooking of food, or the training of children, or other trades and professions. It would be a place where the family met, to rest and play and sleep."

The colony would raise most of the produce it consumed. The children would be taken care of by trained nurses and kindergartners who would meet on an equality with the other colonists. Special playrooms and grounds would be provided for the children. Many commodities, such as books, could be had at wonderfully reduced rates. People would eat in a common dining-hall at small tables according to their grouping by family connection or congeniality. Horses from the common stable could be had at absurdly low prices, and stages would meet all trains from New York. The place would have its own heating and lighting plants, gymnasium, swimming-pool, tennis, golf, and croquet grounds. An able superintendent would oversee it all. Mr. Sinclair concludes:

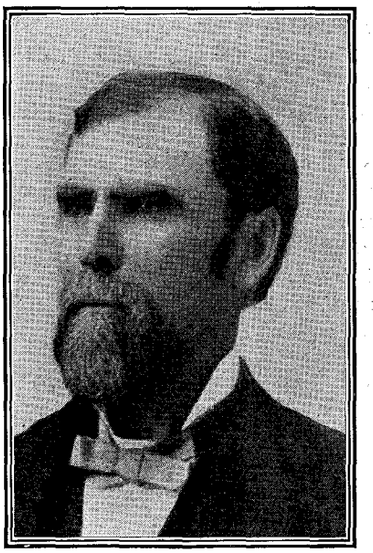
"I am perfectly and seriously in earnest about the matter, willing to give my time to it, for years, if need be. I hope to hear from one or two hundred people who are interested; but I am willing to undertake the enterprise with as few as twenty families. I wish to hear not merely from those who will invest as stockholders, but also from those who will rent or build homes; from men and women who are willing to contribute their labor, as waiters, cooks, nurses, teachers, or managers; and from persons having business experience who would like to help me in working out this plan."

NEW FIGURES IN THE SENATE.

THE thoroughness of the defeat of J. Edward Addicks (Rep.), whose designs on a seat in the United States Senate were recently wrecked by the Delaware Legislature, is taken by the press as an indication of the final revolt of the State from the power of the Addicks machine. So skilful has its proprietor been in the past, however, in recovering from serious rebuffs that the Chicago *Post* (Ind.) cautiously suggests that the American public will do well to "hesitate to indulge in any unseemly expressions of joy until Mr. Addicks passes not only away from the world of politics, but from this sensual sphere as well." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) reviews the history of the eleven years in which Addicks has bossed the politics of Delaware, while unsuccessfully attempting to purchase his own election to the Senate. With this defeat, concludes *The Tribune*, the State "serves notice on him that his pernicious activities will be no longer tolerated," and so reclaims her self-respect by a move "which will be hailed everywhere as a victory for public morals."

Col. Henry A. Du Pont (Rep.), whose election to the Senate marked the downfall of Addicks, is described by the New York *Times* (Dem.) as "the very best man in Delaware to represent with credit that little, proud, old Commonwealth." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says of him:

"The incoming Delaware Senator is a rich man, being a member of the noted Du Pont family of powder manufacturers, and a great-grandson of Du Pont de Nemours, the French economist and statesman; but that is not all that can be said about him. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated with honors, and made a distinguished record, both for bravery and ability, in the Civil War."



F. D. COBURN,
Who refused a Senatorship.

"He has proved his willingness to die for his country," adds the Chicago *Post*, "and it is only fair to believe that he will now live for her."

By the appointment of William Pinckney Whyte (Dem.) to the chair of the late Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Governor Warfield, in the words of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "has again met the expectations of the people and justified their confidence in his wisdom and patriotism." Of the new Senator, himself, *The Sun* sketches this brief history:

"William Pinckney Whyte has been in the public service many years. Fifty-nine years ago he was a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and fifty-three years ago he was Controller of the Treasury. He has filled many of the highest and most honorable offices in the gift of the people. He has been Governor of Maryland, Mayor of Baltimore, Attorney-General, city solicitor, and special counsel of the State in many great cases. He was a Democratic member of the United States Senate in 1868 and 1869, at a time when almost alone he represented his party, and he represented it fearlessly when it took the courage of manhood to do so. He went back to the Senate in 1875, and served a full term with honor and credit. In 1881 he was succeeded by Mr. A. P. Gorman, and now, twenty-five years later, he succeeds Mr. Gorman."

Mr. Whyte, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "is one of the gentlemen of the old school, incorruptible and perspicacious," and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) assures us that he "will bring to the Senate ability of a far different and higher order from that which characterized his predecessor, Gorman." In spite of his eighty-two years he was, at the time of his appointment, still actively engaged in the practise of law. "He is a prodigy of physical vigor," remarks the New York *Sun*, "and no doubt he will set the pace for his octogenarian colleagues, Pettus and Morgan, of Alabama."

Mr. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to whom Governor Hoch offered the unexpired portion of Senator Burton's term, was unable to accept because, as he said, he was "too old now to begin to learn the political game." Many and varied are the press comments upon his attitude. "He is a genuine old Roman," says the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.). The Ohio *State Journal* (Rep.), which considers him remarkably fitted for the Senate, regrets his refusal, "because it will tend to support the tattered doctrine that the right thing is impracticable."

In the person of Judge A. W. Benson, of Ottawa, Kan., the Governor has found a more willing subject for the reception of the senatorial honor. He is a man "of studious habits, who is a learned lawyer and who has made a fine judge," says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.). The Kansas City *Times* says of him, after a justification of the refusal of Mr. Coburn, whom it considers better fitted to State than to national office: "On the other hand, Judge Benson has kept in close touch with public affairs."

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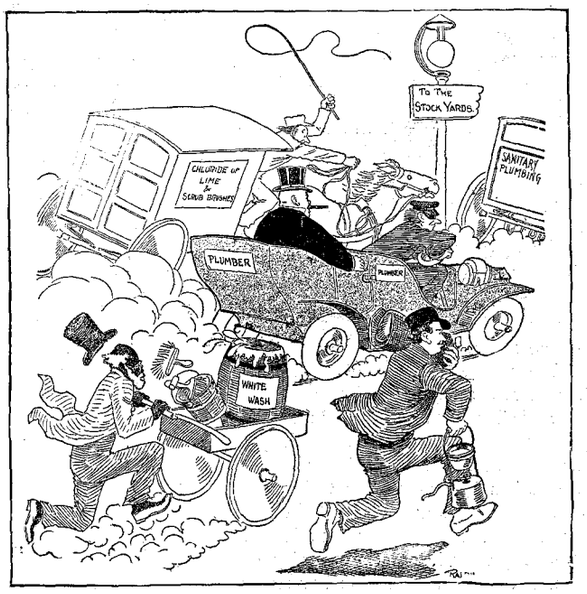
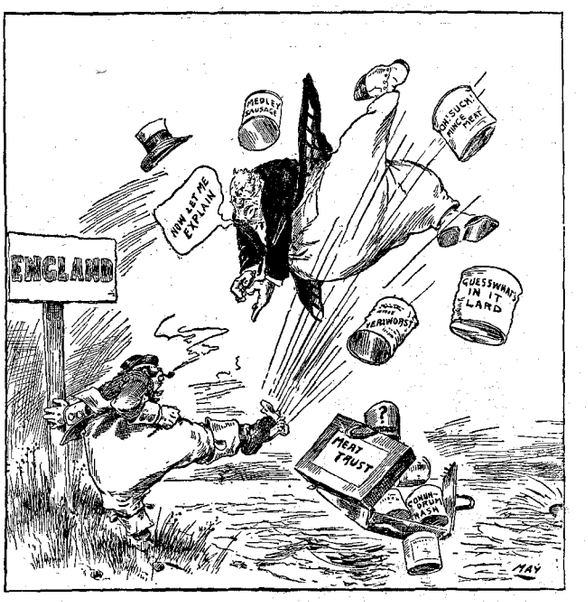


THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE STOCK-YARDS EXPOSURE.—IT IS NOT LIKELY THERE WILL BE NEED OF ANOTHER.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*



BACK TO CHICAGO.
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

GONE ARE THE DAYS OF SECURITY.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT seems now that every trust has its Day.—*Baltimore American.*

RICHARD CROKER is coming home.—How much does he want?—*Toledo Blade.*

MAYBE they had beef-trust exposures in the days of Nebuchadnezzar.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ANY octopi that have been wintering in Oyster Bay would do well to depart while there is yet time.—*Chicago News.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER may decide to travel around theearth and make a thorough inspection of his property.—*Chicago News.*

THEN there is the tomato catsup. You don't suppose it was born with that bright red color, do you?—*Chicago Tribune.*

GUATEMALAN revolutionaries have quit fighting, the patriots probably concluding that fighting in hot weather is too much like work.—*Chicago News.*

THE fact that the meat-packers "defied the Government" wouldn't be so bad if the people hadn't been eating the instruments of defiance.—*Detroit News.*

THE Democracy can not accept both Messrs. Bryan and Hearst. She may compromise the delicate situation by being a sister to both of them.—*Baltimore American.*

"UPON what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so great?" asked Cassius, who appears to have been the Upton Sinclair of his times.—*Washington Post.*

A CHICAGO cow ate a pound of dynamite a few days ago, and people are treating that cow with more respect than they ever accorded to a cow before.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE dates of Mr. Bryan's visits to the European capitals are said to be uncertain. All the ovations have not been arranged, and the pulpits for Sunday discourses are still to be found.—*New York Sun.*

IT is a pity that Mr. Bryan could find no stronger metaphor than "dead horse" to express the deadness of the silver question. Had he said "potted chicken," for instance, it would have carried conviction to the most incredulous goldbug.—*New York Evening Post.*

RECENTLY the Mikado sent the President a suit of ancient steel armor, as worn by Japanese warriors before the days of smokeless powder. According to the report on the meat-packers' combine, there is some armor here that the President might very well use to return the compliment, but it is spelt with a "u" and a capital "A."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

P.R.R.
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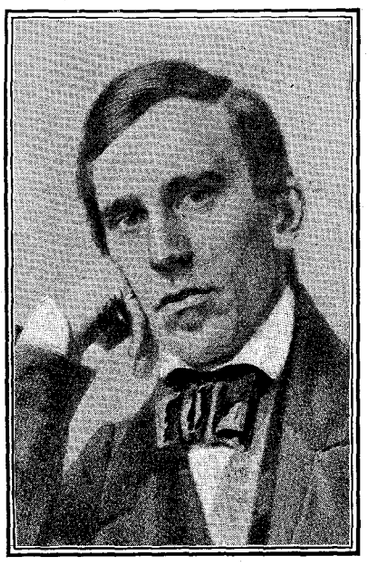
LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS AMERICAN MUSIC?

APART from the music of the red man, the negro folk-song is the only distinctively American music, asserts Booker Washington; and his assertion expresses a view which very widely prevails. To Mr. Henry T. Finck, however, this claim appears to rest on the frailest of foundations. Mr. Finck is a musical critic well known in the field of New York journalism. The only true negro music, he says, is represented by certain "wild and melancholy chants" which are "in their essence African." We might as well try to build up an American poetic art on Chinese or Japanese legends, he exclaims, as to call these chants "American folk-music" and make them the basis of a national art. As to the rest of the so-called negro music—that which has none of the African tang—he says: "It is not negro music at all, but merely white music that has been assimilated and sung by the black man." He goes on to make the astonishing statement that the best of what is called "plantation music," and generally accepted as of negro inspiration if not of unmixed negro origin, has its sources entirely in the genius of "our great folk-song writer, Stephen Foster"—whom John Habberton has called "the world's greatest song-writer." Of Foster's work Mr. Finck—writing in *The Étude* (Philadelphia)—goes on to say:



STEPHEN FOSTER.

To base our national music upon the so-called plantation melodies, we are told, would practically be to base it upon the product of this man's individual genius.

"There is a world of significance in the fact that Foster's best song, 'Old Folks at Home,' was bought by the negro minstrel, Edwin P. Christy, who published it as 'written and composed' by himself. This sums up the whole situation. Foster was a poor fellow who had to make his living as best he could, by selling his songs in the most profitable market. In those days the entertainments of the negro minstrels (real or 'corked') were about the only 'concerts' for which the American public had any use. Songs about plantation life were particularly in demand; hence Foster attended negro camp-meetings, studied plantation life in general, and used the negro dialect in some of his songs. This dialect, however, is the only negro trait in them; the sentiments expressed are those of whites rather than of blacks, and *the music is entirely Foster's*. Yet, because this plantation music is set to words in negro dialect and was sung for decades throughout the country by negroes or blackened whites, ninety-nine persons out of a hundred of us still cling to the delusion that it is music created, or at least inspired, by the negroes!

"It is no such thing. There is not a black spot in these Foster songs, which are the best things, by far, of all that is comprised under the head of plantation music. They are white songs, the inspirations of one of the most original and emotional of melodists the world has seen; yet we have hitherto allowed these genuine American songs to be spoken of as part of that negro or slave music which is, we are told every day, 'the only distinctively American music!' Surely it is high time to end this nonsense; to render unto Foster what is Foster's, unto America what is America's."

The writer mentions two of the younger American composers, Mr. Arthur Farwell and Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis, in connection with their efforts to build up an American music with Indian melodies as its basis. We read:

"Mr. Farwell has expressed his belief, in *Out West*, that the American composer has at his hand 'a wealth of musical material of the highest order, sufficient wholly to revolutionize the present Germanic aspect of our musical life.' With the aid of the Wa-Wan Press he has attempted to impress this view on his contemporaries.

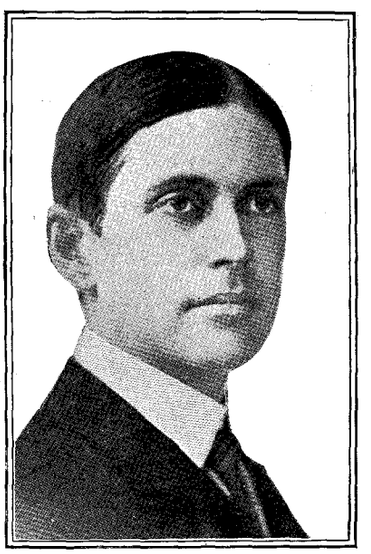
"Mr. Loomis also has been impressed by 'the wealth of Indian melody in this country.' But melody, he says, is merely the skyline of music. 'The notes that the Indian sings are the smallest part of his music. It is the vibrato of his voice, the rhythm of the chant, the warring scheme of drum-beats, his refined disregard of pitch and of that conflicting tonality which his neighbor essays—these things go to fulfil the true beauty of its barbaric ugliness.'

"The problem for the American composer is to find a way of reproducing the spirit and color of Indian music without the aid of that 'vibrato of the voice' and the other barbaric accessories referred to. Here modern harmony and instrumentation come to our aid. Mr. Loomis believes that in the case of all pronounced nationalists in music—like Grieg, Dvorák, Tchaikovsky—'it has been either the harmonic or the orchestral color that has put the ethnological stamp upon the melodic specimen.'

"In his very interesting 'Lyrics of the Red Man' (published by the Wa-Wan Press) he has exemplified his tenets, supplying characteristic Indian melodies with harmonies of the most wild and daring character, which emphasize their barbarian spirit; the result being music such as, in all probability, the Indians themselves would have made had they got as far as modern harmony in their artistic development.

"Here we certainly have American music of a kind—unlike anything to be heard in Europe. Mr. Loomis deserves great praise for the ingenuity displayed in these pieces and songs, which will be widely known and admired some day. . . . . .

"While admitting the great musical and ethnological interest of these pieces, I expressed the opinion that the Indian melodies, like the Chinese tunes incorporated by Mr. Edgar Stillman Kelley in some of his works, can not serve as basis of the American music of the future, but only as occasional spices; and in a conversation on the subject Mr. Loomis practically agreed with me. It is also well to bear in mind that Edward MacDowell, after writing his 'Indian Suite' and his 'From an Indian Lodge,' did not show any further disposition to exploit this field."



MR. ARTHUR FARWELL,

A young American composer who would build up a national music with Indian melodies as its basis.

Returning to the so-called negro music, Mr. Finck gives the following account of what remains after deducting the songs of Stephen Foster and the barbaric chant brought over from Africa:

"When the Austrian expert, Richard Wallaschek, who has written a book on 'Primitive Music,' examined the earliest collections of American slave-songs, made by Miss McKim and H. G. Spaulding, he was surprised to find them 'ignorantly arranged—not to say ignorantly borrowed—from the national songs of all nations, from military signals, well-known marches, German student songs, etc.' This tells the whole story. Most of the alleged negro songs are a hodge-podge of Spanish, Portuguese, English, German, French, American tunes."

After reviewing the situation in further detail Mr. Finck says:

"We surely can not hope to build up our *whole* American music

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of the future on the folk-songs of Foster. Quite likely, some of our future composers will feel tempted to follow the example of MacDowell, Dvorák, Chadwick, Gottschalk, Broekhoven, Loomis, and others, of spicing a few of their works with Indian or plantation melodies; they may even, in a humorous piece or a boisterous finale, introduce a suggestion of 'the rude chant of the cowboy,' in which Loomis and Farwell are interested; but the bulk and substance of American music will not come from these borrowed or suggested sources; it will come from the brains of original, individual composers, who are American in thought and feeling."

THE TERCENTENARY OF CORNEILLE'S BIRTH.

"CORNEILLE stands alone," said Dumas the younger. "One never compares him; he is always considered apart." In the enthusiasm of the recent celebration of the poet's three hundredth birthday, however, the distinguished orators of the occasion did not hesitate to compare him with the gigantic figures of literature, and to point out how the latter were dwarfed by the comparison. From the flood of eulogistic criticism poured forth from press and platform in France we gather that the most magnificent lights of modern French literature are of comparatively little significance beside this resplendent luminary of the seventeenth century; that he is more to France than Goethe is to Germany or Shakespeare to England. According to Mr. Blemont, president of the Society of French Poets, "no poet that ever lived has transcended the sovereign genius of Corneille." He says further:

"Greece, Rome, England, Germany—none of them has produced the peer of Corneille. Let us, above all, avoid sacrificing Corneille to Shakespeare. In Shakespeare we find the triumph of passion, of doubt, of madness. As with Ophelia, there is no hope for the despairing soul. On the contrary, hope, will, and success are the dominant notes in the work of Corneille."

These words were uttered at the unveiling of a new statue of Corneille in the Place du Panthéon, near the statues of Rousseau and Voltaire. "There have not been until now," to quote *Le Petit Temps*, "two worthy statues of the great master in existence." The one unveiled on May 28 is the work of Mr. Allouard and Mr. Latour, the figure of the poet being executed by Mr. Allouard, while the pedestal is the combined work of the two sculptors. Among the many addresses delivered, those of Mr. Émile Faguet, of the Academy, and Mr. Margueritte, president of the Society of French Men of Letters, were specially interesting. Said Mr. Faguet:

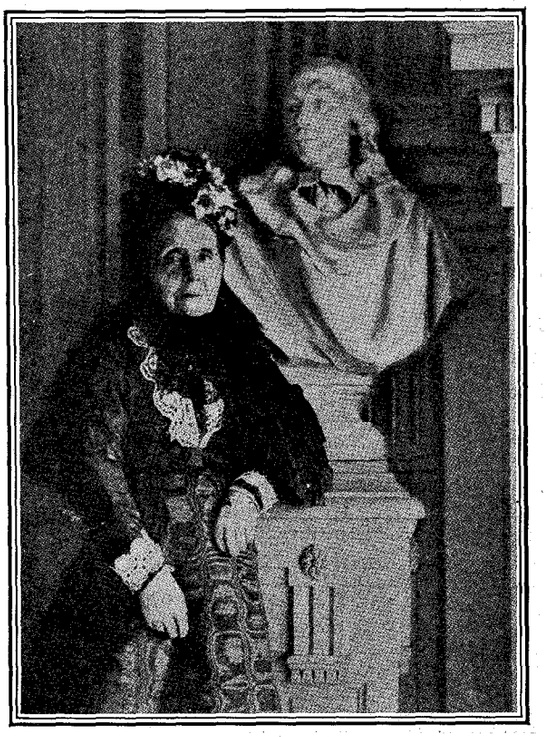
"Corneille represents the triumph of the spirit over the flesh. 'To surpass oneself' by rising above all the baseness and pettiness that is in human nature, that is the creed he has given to mankind. He appeals unceasingly to man to allow his conscience to guide him. His name is almost synonymous with heroism. His work is the most glorious faith that can be given to the souls of the youth of France."

In the opinion of Mr. Margueritte, the philosopher Nietzsche, who has had more influence than any other thinker on modern writers, derived much of his inspiration from the ideal philosophy of Corneille. He says:

"The cultivation of energy, of self-discipline as a means to the better life, is the lesson taught by Corneille in the seventeenth century, and again in the nineteenth by Nietzsche. Reason and will—these are the two mainsprings in the mind of the man of character. . . . Corneille has been accused of depicting men as they should be, not, like Racine, as they are. It would be more just to say that he took the best types of men of his own age and depicted them, showing mankind that character is the heritage of all men."

Mr. Beaumetz, a Government representative, appropriately enough saw the political side of Corneille's work. To quote him:

"Freedom and reason are the principles of government by which the French democracy of to-day exists. In singing of the liberty which man could win by self-sacrifice and hard work, Corneille seemed to point to an era of triumphant democracy. He pointed out in all his work the necessity of devotion and sacrifice to one's country. The democracy of to-day, having conquered its rights, will not neglect its duties."



MME. PAULINE DERAINE, BY THE BUST OF HER ANCESTOR, PIERRE CORNEILLE, IN THE FOYER OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

In an expression of opinion contributed to *Le Gaulois du Dimanche* (Paris), Mr. Victor Cousin has the following remarks to make:

"If we may dare to say what we think, no ancient poet has equalled Corneille in the simple greatness of soul shown by his works. Shakespeare is superior to Corneille in the extent and fertility of his dramatic genius. Yet if Corneille has less imagination, he has more soul. Less versatile, he is much more profound. He has not so many figures on his stage, but those who are there are the most superb the world knows."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELASTIC FICTION.

THE complaint of an aggrieved novel-reader suggests that our writers have discovered a new and truly economical method of making the most of their stock-in-trade of plot, situation, and character. The method is to use the material first in the form of a short story; then work it over into a novelette; later to expand it into a novel; and finally to dramatize it. As a writer in *The Evening Post* expresses it, "good discipline has rendered it possible to grow two tales where only one grew before." The process of "working over" does not always exhibit all these stages, nor is the device an entirely new one; but as the writer already quoted asserts, "the practise, once occasional, of incorporating one story bodily in another of greater length, from being an exception, has become almost a rule." We read further:

"Such books as Arthur Colton's 'The Belted Seas' and O. Henry's 'Cabbages and Kings' are frankly mere concatenations of short stories dealing with the same places or the same people. Also, more ambitious work like 'The Virginian' is the outcome of the same method. Zangwill, who used a description from a pamphlet on the London Jewry as the basis for the market scene in

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'Children of the Ghetto,' has since taken two separate productions of his own, 'The Bachelors' Club' and 'The Old Maids' Club,' and united them into one book, 'The Celibates' Club,' a marriage altogether fitting and praiseworthy.

"Perhaps the most remarkable instance of all, however, is furnished by one of Jesse Lynch Williams's tales. It began its career in a few thousand words as 'The Stolen Story.' Years passed and the story throve in its seclusion, for it again appeared on news-stands in the form of a novelette called 'News and the Man.' A few more months and it was between covers, a full-fledged novel, called 'The Day Dreamer.' And, now that it is running as a play, it has returned to its youth once more and resumed the title of 'The Stolen Story.'

"It is far from our thought to imply that these resuscitations constitute a confession that our writers lack fertility. Mr. Barrie, who may be considered of all writers in English to-day the one most abounding in fancy, wrote a good many years ago a rather long short story called 'The Inconsiderate Waiter.' Cut down a little, it forms one of the intermediate chapters of 'The Little White Bird.' The fact was, we presume, that the unbending yet tender-hearted old bachelor clubman was a character so wholly delightful that Mr. Barrie could not, to save himself, help inventing new incidents about him. . . . . .

"Here we see the basis for an uncommonly reliable test of success in authorship. Do the subject's projects and his writings expand or contract? While the poor hack's novel is dwindling to a 'Man-About-Town' paragraph, the dinner-table anecdote of the successful author swells, like Faust's black poodle or St. Bridget's cloak itself, till it appears as a 400-page 'best seller.'"

PSYCHIC CONDITIONS OF THE ITALIAN NOVEL.

THE Anglo-Saxon has always found a difficulty in accepting the Italian novel principally because he finds therein things that offend his taste. The result has been a condemnation of the Italian with an implication of his moral inferiority. Joseph Spencer Kennard, an American more widely known in Europe than in his native land, in a book called "Italian Romance Writers," calls attention to the peculiar psychic conditions of the Italians and shows how the Northerner must apprehend these sympathetically before he can judge of the Italian's literary product. He will find, says Mr. Kennard, that while the man of the North "strives to attain reality through the medium of his perception," the Italian "expects his nerves to reproduce the infinite variety of his sensations." Moreover, of all the differences between the English and the Italian literary spirit, "the only one which implies a real inferiority in the Italian is the want of the delicate reticency which suggests more than it says." When, therefore, he argues, "the Anglo-Saxon strives to understand the Italian psychic activity, he should disabuse his own mind of all the preconceived ideas which a different psychological constitution, divergencies of race, and difference of training have raised between them," for "all the elements which account for the peculiar character of the Italian fiction also account for the difficulty of an accurate alien criticism of that fiction."

The keynote of the Italian character, says the writer, is individualism. Different sections of the peninsula show inequalities of culture, and "the Italian impulse is to encourage the evolution of the individual rather than to consider the integral interest of society." Furthermore, this individualism is not limited by the centralization of intellectual life wielding an intellectual authority like that of Paris over France, or London over England. Varieties of psychical type are thus indicated by the writer:

"The square-headed, long-limbed, fair-haired descendants of Goths and Longobards in the North have, through centuries of warlike struggles against foreign invaders, developed the industry and endurance which, under the bracing influence of mountain land and harsh climate, make the Piedmontese and Lombards the most prosperous and strongest of Italian people. Since strong natures are privileged to harbor delicate dreams and foster high idealities, impressive counterpart of their imaginative daily activity, we find that the most inspired poets, nearly all the Romanticists, belong to the North. Manzoni and his friends, De Amicis, Fogazzaro, have the traits common to their land; their observation is deep rather than quick, they suggest more than they express, their inner life is stronger than their artistic cleverness. Their reticence is eloquent.

"The Tuscans, witty, clever, indolent, but refined by centuries of artistic training, have inherited the shrewdness and glibness of their trader princes. They possess elegance of speech, but lack that capacity for comprehending ideals which [lack] is the punishment of nations and men who have not suffered. The Tuscans can boast of very few superior minds, but their critical discernment is so widely acknowledged that the sanction of Florentine critics is the hope of all writers."

The personal interpretation of these different civilized regions is the great attraction of Italian novels, says Mr. Kennard. They contain, besides, qualities derived from the recent expansion of the nation's social life, the development of its language, and the absorption of the world's thought. The influence of Zola was powerful and endured for a long time. Italian fiction became universally realistic, but since the novel has evolved into the higher stage which has appropriated the descriptive term psychological, the influences discernible are very diverse. To quote:

"The preponderating influence of French writers no longer exists. Tolstoy, with his sympathy for the humble, and profound knowledge of sources of human emotion and of the origin and consequences of human deeds; Dostoievsky, with his penetrating psychology of criminals, appeal to responsive feelings. Maeterlinck and Rodenbach are admired; Ibsen answers some of the questions which are tormenting thinkers as well as poets; Nietzsche's theories have been discussed and have exerted an undoubted influence; Rod's individualism, Huysman's mysticism, have found imitators. No new formula of philosophy, no new ideal of fiction has passed unnoticed; everything has been discussed and seldom totally rejected. This capacity for assimilation has enriched the Italian mind with the spoils of the world."

In addition to the elements enumerated above which must be taken into account to understand the Italian "psyche," the writer points to the physiological constitution and temperament which differs from that of their Northern contemporaries. He says:

"Italians are gifted—or afflicted—with an impulsivity which leaves no time for conscious thought, no strength for interference of will, which sometimes makes a hero and sometimes a coward or criminal. It has also produced the two most objectionable traits of the Italian: violence and sensualism. Italians are oversexed and over-ready with their weapons. These two tendencies, in greater or less proportion, are among the leading motives of an Italian's actions, and often a controlling element in his feelings. . . . . .

"Religion and myth are factors of national psychology. . . . In Italy no popular movement which betrays the soul of a whole people can be traced to a purely religious motive as can the Reformation in Germany. No popular leader has owed his authority wholly to religion: Francis of Assisi appealed to a poetic pantheism, and Savonarola represented an ethical ideal and a political principle.

"All this skeptical tolerance, and this semi-pagan worship of Beauty in its many aspects, come to the modern Italian as a tendency. In the higher classes this tendency is to accept scientific positivism, and, in the lowest, the tendency is to superstition."

With these facts and considerations in mind the Northern critic, the writer thinks, may better test the charge of immorality which is brought against almost all Italian psychological novels, especially those of Capuana and D'Annunzio. In the relations between man and man, or especially man and woman, the Italian moral standpoint is not that of the Anglo-Saxon or the Russian. The writer continues:

"The pictures of customs in Italian novels imply a tolerance for wrongdoing, a fatalistic submission to the ruling passion, that rather resembles Greek obedience to destiny, or of the Oriental to Allah, than a Christian interpretation of life's great problem.

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Centuries of religious teaching has not convinced Italians that they are free to choose between good and evil. Love in the Italian novel is the effect of physical sensation, even with the pure and chaste, tho the pleasure of the eye may afterward develop into a sentiment."

The Italians are too hopeful, too enamored of the beautiful, says Mr. Kennard, to accept Tolstoy's mystical acceptation of grief as a heavenly decree and as a means of regeneration. He adds:

"An Italian will endure distress, and even make fun of his misery, but he does not pretend to submit willingly, he does not adore the hand that chastises him. Had Catholicism only shown that face it would not have held out so long in classical Italy. Nor, with the exception of Fogazzaro, do Italian novelists try to persuade suffering humanity to patient endurance and saintly submission. They rather appeal to the latent paganism still surviving after centuries of Christian teachings, and now reviving under the influence of scientific thought and self-assertion."

BROWNING ON HIS OWN OBSCURITY.

IN the days when Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner, and Prof. Richard Burton lent luster to the Browning Club of Hartford, that astute body had on one occasion to acknowledge itself baffled. The central thought of a particular poem persistently refused to be unraveled from its enveloping obscurity of expression. At last the club stated its difficulty in an official communication to the poet himself, and awaited an answer—which never came. Some of the members comforted themselves with the theory that Browning, on rereading the poem in question, found himself in the same boat with his interrogators; while others argued from his silence that he resented the implication that the poem lacked lucidity. Now a little volume of hitherto unpublished Browning letters reveals the poet's own consciousness of a certain "obscurity and imperfect expression" in his work. The volume—"Robert Browning and Alfred Domett"—is an interesting addition to the very small body of prose that Browning left behind him. Domett, to whom the letters were addressed, was that friend of Browning's young manhood whose sudden disappearance from England is celebrated in the poem called "Waring." Several of the letters are evidently replies to Domett's rallyings of Browning on the subject of his obscurity. The first of these replies, which opens the way for later and fuller declarations, is found in a letter written in 1840, the year "Sordello" was published, and evidently referring to that work, since the immediately preceding letter was the one accompanying a presentation copy of "Sordello." Concerning what we may infer to have been Domett's charge, Browning replies:

". . . The one point that wants correcting is where you surmise that I am 'difficult on system.' No, really—the fact is I live by myself, write with no better company, and forget that the 'lovers' you mention are part and parcel of that self, and their choosing to comprehend *my* comprehensions but an indifferent testimony to their value; whence it happens that precisely when 'lovers,' one and all, bow themselves out at the book's conclusion . . . enter (according to an old stage direction) two fishermen to the one angel, Stokes and Nokes to the author of 'Venice' [Domett] (who should have been there, *comme de droit*, had I known him earlier), and ask, reasonably enough, why the publication is not confined to the aforesaid brilliant folks, and what do hard boards and soft paper solicit if not their intelligence, such as it may be? I wish I had thought of this before; meantime I am busy on some plays (those advertised) that shall be plain enough if my pains are not thrown away—and, in lieu of Sir Philip and his like, Stokes may assure himself that I see him (first row of the pit, under the second oboe, hat between legs, play-bill on a spike, and a 'comforter' round his throat 'because of the draft from the stage'), and unless he leaves off sucking his orange at the pathetic morsels of my play, I hold them nought."

One thing that one readily observes is that Browning's prose, had there been more of it, could not have escaped certain inner structural relations to his verse. That the critical friend continued apprehensive for Browning's style is evidenced by a passage in a letter addressed to Domett three years later when Browning thanks him "heartily" for his criticism, "which is sound as old wine."

"The fact is," continues Browning, apologetically, "in my youth (*i.e.*, childhood) I wrote *only* musically—and after stopped

ALFRED DOMETT,
The man to whom Browning tried to explain his obscurity.

all that so effectually that I even now catch myself grudging my men and women their half-lines, like a parish overseer the bread-dole of his charge."

In 1846 comes a letter containing the most important part of his *apologia*, and his final utterance, in this volume, on the subject of his art. We quote:

"Can you remember what this letter is about which lies open here as fresh as if you had penned it yesterday? It is full of cautions and warnings as touching my well-being, mental and physical, all admirable of their kind; and I think that, on the whole, I have profited by them, turned them to practical account, . . . for 'laid them to heart' I *know* I have. As to the obscurity and imperfect expression, the last number of my 'Bells' ['Dramatic Romances and Lyrics' coming in 1845 in the series bearing the general title 'Bells and Pomegranates'], which you get with this, must stand for the best I could do, *four* or *five months* ago, to rid myself of those defects—and if you judge I have succeeded in any degree, you will not fancy I am likely to relax in my endeavor now. As for the necessity of such endeavor I agree with you altogether; from the beginning I have been used to take a high ground, and say, all endeavor elsewhere is thrown away. Endeavor *to think* (the real *thought*), to *imagine*, to *create*, or whatever they call it—as well endeavor to add the cubit to your stature! *Nuscitur poeta*—and that conceded to happen, the one object of labor is naturally what you recommend to me, and I to myself—nobody knows better, with what indifferent success. But here is, without affectation, the reason why I have gone on so far altho succeeding so indifferently: I felt so instinctively from the beginning that unless I tumbled out the dozen more or less of conceptions, I should bear them about forever, and year by year get straighter and stiffer in those horrible cross-bones with a long name, and at last parturition would be the curse indeed. Mine was the better way I do calmly believe, for at this moment I feel as everybody does who has *worked*—'*in vain*'? no matter, if the work was real."

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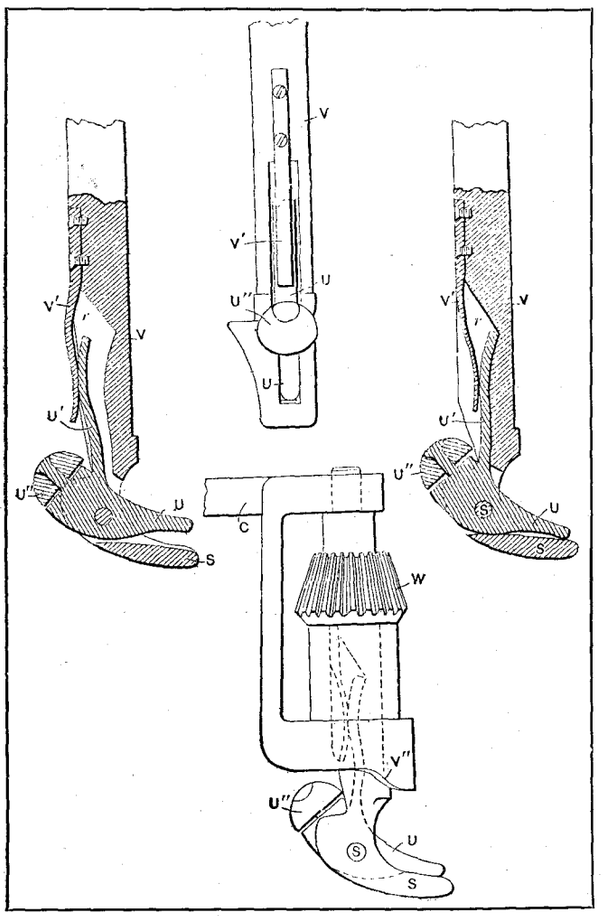
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN INVENTION.

THE popular idea that an inventor must be a heaven-born genius, that the faculty of inventing can not be cultivated, and that inventions are made spontaneously by their inventors and wholly out of their imagination, is pronounced a delusion by Edwin I. Prindle, in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Milwaukee, Wis., and reported in *The Sentinel* of that city (May 31). Said Mr. Prindle:

"It is undoubtedly true that every inventor must have some inventive or creative faculty; but this faculty may be greatly assisted by knowing how. While reasoning can not constitute the whole of the inventive act, it can, so to speak, clear the way for it and render it easier of accomplishment.

"Most of all, inventions are an evolution from some previously invented form. 'The mind always thinks of the unknown in terms



ESSENTIAL PARTS OF THE CORD-KNOTTER.

of the known.' The imagination always conceives in terms of what is already known. It is impossible to imagine anything, the elements of which are not already known to us. We can not conceive of a color which does not consist of a blending of one or more colors with which we are already familiar. The imagination can take elements or ideas that are already known and associate them in new relations; but it can not conceive of elements which are not at least the result of the operation of the imagination on other ideas previously known.

"This evolution of an invention is more or less logical, and is often worked out by logical processes to such an extent that the really creative work is greatly reduced as compared with what it would be if done by the imagination alone. Edison is quoted as saying: 'Any man can become an inventor if he has imagination and pertinacity;' that 'invention is not so much inspiration as perspiration.'

"The first step in the making of an invention is the selection of a problem. The inventor should first make sure that he is inventing what is really needed, and that his invention does not involve too much cost or too much trouble in using it, as compared with its advantages.

"Having selected the problem, the next step should be a thorough analysis of the old situation, getting at the reasons for the faults which exist, and in fact discovering the presence of faults which are not obvious to others, because of the tendency to believe that whatever is is right.

"Then the qualities of the materials involved and the conditions under which the invention must be used should be considered. And it should be carefully considered whether these conditions are really or only apparently inflexible. It is in the study of these conditions that the really important work of the inventor is often done, because his consideration of them will often strongly suggest the solution of the problem. It was so in the case of James Watt's invention of the condensing steam-engine.

"Then comes the instructive part of the inventing; its evolution from the previously known forms."

The speaker then explained how he conceived three typical inventions had been evolved. To quote *The Sentinel's* abstract:

"The first of these was the first automatic valve gear for the steam-engine, the invention of a boy, Humphrey Potter. The second example of the evolution of an invention was that of a machine known as the calculagraph, which is used for calculating and recording the charge on most of the toll telephone messages in the United States. It will automatically subtract the time of day when the message began from the time of day when it ceased, and record the elapsed time, and will do this on the one machine for any number of overlapping messages. The third example was the evolution of the knot-tying parts of a self-binding harvester. The speaker showed how the inventor first chose a simple form of knot and then studied the tying of it with his hands until he had devised a way by which he could tie it with the use of only two fingers of one hand. One of the fingers had a simple rotary movement with the arm, and the other finger had, beside the rotary movement, a simple opening and closing movement toward and away from the first finger, to grasp the cord at a certain period in the revolution. Mr. Prindle went through these operations with his own fingers and tied knots to illustrate these motions. With this exhaustive and ingenious consideration of his problem the inventor had only a simple piece of mechanism to produce to accomplish his purpose. The mechanism really only consisted of two mechanical fingers on a shaft, and a cam for working the clamping finger."

The illustrations are from the official *Transactions* of the institute.

THE MECHANICAL MEASUREMENT OF MIND.

WE are accustomed to say colloquially that a man has a "big head," meaning that he is more than usually endowed with intelligence. That this reference to the size of the brain as an index to intellect is not wholly unwarranted we are assured by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 12). A big-headed man, to be sure, may not be big-brained, for he may have a thick skull with small brain-cavity. It is even impossible to say that a big-brained man has always more mental development than one with a small brain; yet in the long run, people with large brains are found to be more intelligent than those with small ones. An effort to go somewhat further in the mechanical measurement of intellectual capacity has been made recently by a Dutch physiologist, Van Biervliet. We translate a few paragraphs about it from the article to which reference has just been made. Says the writer:

"The harmonious and complete development of the intellectual faculties is in relation with the integrity and development of the brain. . . . That is not the same as saying that the intellect is always proportional to the volume and weight of the brain. The brains of certain great men, studied after death, have not appeared to be heavier or more voluminous than the average. More important seems to be the proportion of gray matter relatively to the white, and the number and arrangement of the cerebral

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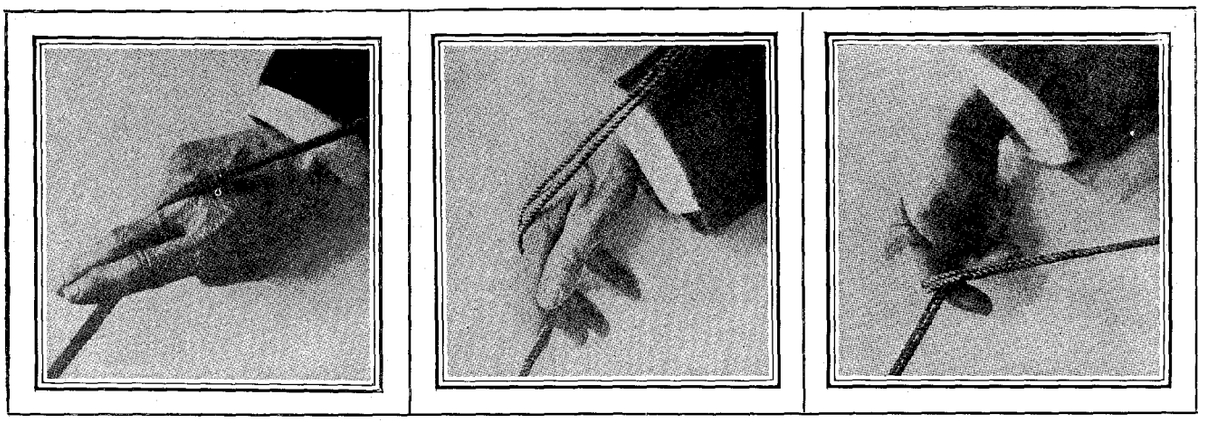


convolutions. The problem has not been very well stated. We should remember that there are regions in the brain with specalized functions, and that each highly developed region will give its possessor eminent faculties in one respect, with a brain of average volume, or even a small one. . . . . .

"The volume of the skull does not always give an exact idea of that of the brain, . . . and account must be taken of the development of the bones and muscles. Nevertheless, allowing for all these factors, it can be stated that, on the average, intelligent persons have larger heads than those of inferior mind. This conclusion is reached by Vaschide and Pelletier as a result of their investigations. . . . Van Biervliet has inquired whether there may not be also some other test for measuring degree of intelligence.

"'The intelligence,' he says, 'depends doubtless on the work of the mind, but the most complex mental operations may all be reduced to judgment—the perception of resemblances and differences. Now the finer nerves collect more and preciser data on each subject and furnish to the judgment (the intellectual operation *par excellence*) richer material. If to this fineness of sensation we add a considerable power of attention, the innumerable images vibrating along this rich sensorial scale will become more lively and intense, the relationships of resemblance and difference will be clearer, the judgments more precise and more numerous. If we could measure the fineness of nerve texture of a subject, multiplied by his power of attention, we should be much nearer to the determination of his intelligence than by any other method.'

"To know well how to look, to hear, to observe—these are means of acquiring forms of knowledge that will serve the intellect by stocking the mind with varied images. Subjects that have two or three sense-organs of greater acuteness than those of common mortals should, according to this hypothesis, be more intelligent.

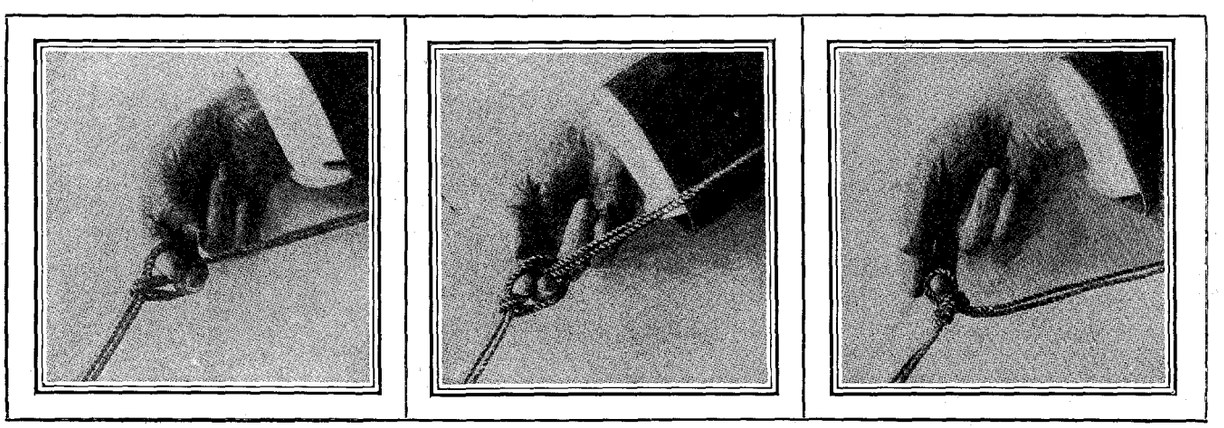
"Starting from this point, the author has measured the auditive and visual acuteness of intelligent subjects and of others that he regards as less well endowed; the former showed themselves to be superior from this point of view. On the contrary, the fineness of the sense of touch differed much among subjects of all degrees of intelligence.

"But altho in certain very intelligent subjects we may observe two or three organs more developed than the average, may these not be subjects—painters, sculptors, or musicians, for example—who have by practise rendered certain senses more acute and have reached a degree of superiority in their respective arts without any great amount of intellect? Again, how many thinkers, metaphysicians, and philosophers of high intelligence would be consigned by Van Biervliet's measurements to a place among the imbeciles? I have not made these measurements, and hold my judgment in reserve, but I wish the experiment could be tried." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHARM OF EFFERVESCENCE.

WHAT is there so fascinating about a "fizzing" beverage? Why are the soda-fountains thronged by crowds who would not touch their product after the dissolved gas had passed off? The reason is doubtless partly psychical, but does not seem to have been clearly stated. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 26) makes an attempt at it, and succeeds in raising some interesting questions, at least. He notes, in the first place, that artificially aerated waters are a comparatively modern invention. They were suggested, no doubt, partly by natural sparkling waters and partly by effervescent fermented liquors. He goes on:

"Whatever may have been its origin, the discovery of artificially aerated waters, as exemplified in the universality of soda-water, seltzer-water, and potash-water, proved to be the beginning of an enormous industry, and millions of dozens of aerated waters are now made annually, involving the employment of probably at least 50,000 persons in this country alone. This fact, coupled with the numerous devices which enable the consumer to prepare his own soda-water at home, would seem to indicate that the introduction of aerated waters filled a place in the requirements of modern life, and the question arises as to whether the frequent drinking of waters strongly impregnated with carbonic-acid gas gas has any prejudicial effect upon the health. It is an in- an interesting feature of the case that total abstainers formed at one time the chief patrons of aerated beverages. The pleasant, sharp taste of soda-water, lemonade, and so forth formed an agreeable contrast to the usual drinks of the teetotaler. The lemon-squash made with soda-water was a much more interesting beverage than still lemonade, and so 'the minerals' made a very



EVOLUTION OF THE CORD-KNOTTER.

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acceptable addition to the beverages of a class of persons whose views we all respect."

But the writer goes further. He asserts that there are scores and scores of persons who would never have cultivated the taste for whisky unless they had had the opportunity of mixing it with soda-water and converting it into an effervescing beverage. He says:

"Soda-water has increased the sale of whisky enormously. The man who drinks whisky for the sake of its flavor rarely mixes it with aerated water. A bubbling liquid, endowed, moreover, with stimulating properties, proves to be a singularly attractive beverage and harder to resist than the non-sparkling fluid. What is this charm of effervescence? Champagne would be miserable stuff without it, and beer that is not brisk is not only unattractive but unwholesome. Probably there are two reasons for it; first of all, carbonic-acid gas gives piquancy to a beverage, a briskness to it and an acid taste; moreover, effervescence implies freshness, and the eye is pleased with the continuous succession of tiny bubbles upward through the liquid. Secondly, there are reasons for believing that the effervescent properties of a liquid promote digestion in two ways, firstly by the carbonic acid acting as a stimulant to the movements of the stomach and, secondly, by assisting in the disintegration of the contents of the stomach. Certainly the alcohol in an effervescing liquid is more rapidly diffusible than in a still liquid. Champagne exhilarates more quickly than is the case with still wine. On the other hand, it may be undesirable to distend the stomach with so much gas—seeing that distention may lead to the embarrassment of the heart's action. It has also been stated that carbonic-acid gas is rapidly absorbed from the stomach and that it may thus induce a condition of cyanosis, in which an excess of this gas is invariably found in the blood. In certain cases therefore the use of aerated water should be avoided. On the whole, however, it is probable that the moderate indulgence in pure aerated water is not only without prejudice to the health, but serves as an aid to digestion when such help is needed. The frequent consumption of immoderate quantities of aerated water may safely be condemned, as such a practise undoubtedly has possibilities for evil."

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS AND INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

IT is suggested by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) that exchange of professors between universities in different countries will never be a success until the adoption of an international language. He says:

"The extension of international relations in science is more and more apparent. Besides temporary meetings of various congresses, etc., we are seeking to establish more permanent relationships. One of the new aspects of this effort is furnished by exchanges of professors between universities.

"For some time lecturers have been sent from one country to another; . . . Metchnikoff is delivering the Harben lectures at the Institute of Public Hygiene in England, and Moissan has been asked to lecture at the Royal Institution.

"But now we have professors expatriating themselves for a whole academic year, giving continuous courses at a foreign university, while their own chairs are filled temporarily by foreigners. Such exchanges have been begun by Germany and the United States. . . . England has not been slow to imitate their example, and in France we have been tempted to follow in the same path.

"But there is an obstacle that bids us pause; it is the same that put a stop to the building of the Tower of Babel—the confusion of tongues.

"When Frenchmen are invited abroad they talk in French and generally they find a sufficient number of auditors who can understand them. But on the other hand, we often hesitate to invite foreign scientific lecturers whom we can not ask to express themselves in public in a difficult language. . . . . .

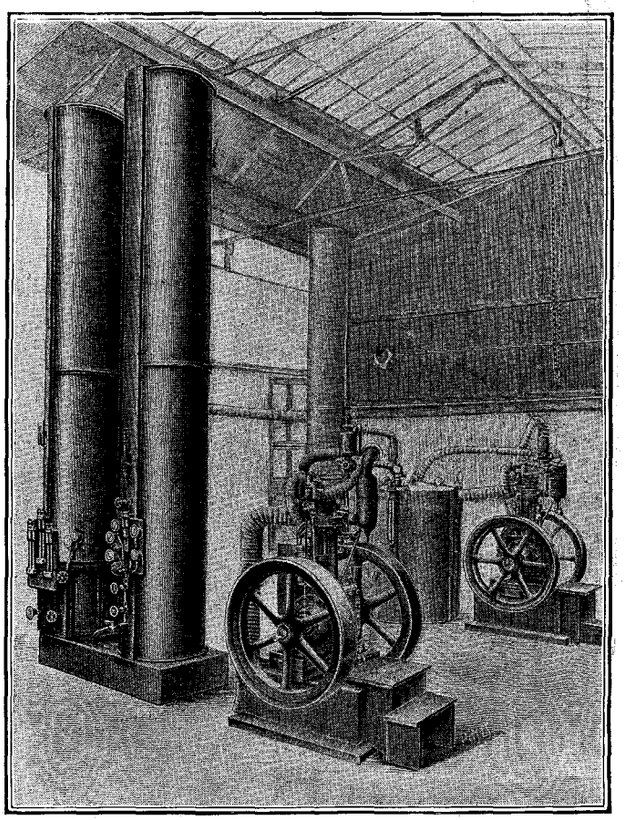
"Let us hope that future generations will be more familiar, at least with English and German, and may be able to profit by the words of foreign masters.

"But if some of the popularizers of science, favorable to the introduction of an international language, should have the courage to learn Esperanto, . . . and to teach in this tongue, there would soon be a strong Esperantist movement, and there would soon be established a more and more numerous circle of auditors, drawn by the fame of a name. Thus the problem would be solved.

"But who will begin?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OXYGEN FROM LIQUID AIR.

SHORTLY after the first successful attempt to liquefy air by cold and pressure it was noted that the evaporation of the two component elements was unequal and that this fact seemed to promise a practical method of separating the oxygen from the nitrogen in the mixture. This process is now a commercial actuality, and a French inventor, Mr Georges Claude, has devised apparatus which is producing pure oxygen and pure nitrogen from the atmosphere without chemical action of any kind. His process and apparatus are described in *La Nature* (Paris) by J. Laffargue, who tells us that Claude has been able, using naphtha, which does not freeze, to solve the problem of lubrication at low temperatures, and thus has been able to run his liquid-air machines continuously. Besides this improvement, he has succeeded in trebling the output of liquid air in his machines by performing the last stages of the liquefying process, not in the compressor, but in an auxiliary apparatus which he calls the "liquefactor," where it is accomplished by the expansion of part of the cold compressed air with which the machine is fed. To translate from Laffargue's article:



CLAUDE'S APPARATUS FOR SPLITTING AIR INTO PURE OXYGEN AND NITROGEN.

"In the evaporation of liquid air the nitrogen distils off more at the beginning and the oxygen at the end. But this process is not economical unless the cold of the liquid air is saved. To do this, the evaporation is provoked with the aid of air compressed to 3 or 4 atmospheres, already chilled by circulation through the apparatus. This liquefies and gives up its latent heat to the exterior liquid, which vaporizes, the quantity of liquid air obtained in this way being almost equal to that evaporated.

"All the processes hitherto known necessitate the liquefaction

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of all the air treated. But contrary to the experiments of Dewar, Mr. Claude has shown that, as with all gaseous mixtures, the behavior of the air on condensation is the inverse of that on vaporization, and that if we liquefy it progressively the first parts of the liquid are rich in oxygen. Claude has applied this to his process; . . . the cold air under pressure, ascending into a coil immersed in the liquid to be evaporated, partially liquefies, and the liquid part flows back. . . . The air thus yields a liquid that contains the whole of the oxygen and is composed of 48 per cent. of this element, while a gaseous residue of pure nitrogen escapes."

This process of fractional vaporization yields air with an excess of oxygen; pure oxygen is obtained by using various processes of rectification, of which one of the best is that invented by Levy. In its earliest form this involved the waste of about 7 per cent. of the oxygen, but Claude has now succeeded in saving this. Two of his machines, recently installed, are turning out 1,700 cubic meters of pure oxygen daily, and the other 1,000. The accompanying picture shows the apparatus.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME EARTHQUAKE EXPERIENCES ON THE RAIL.

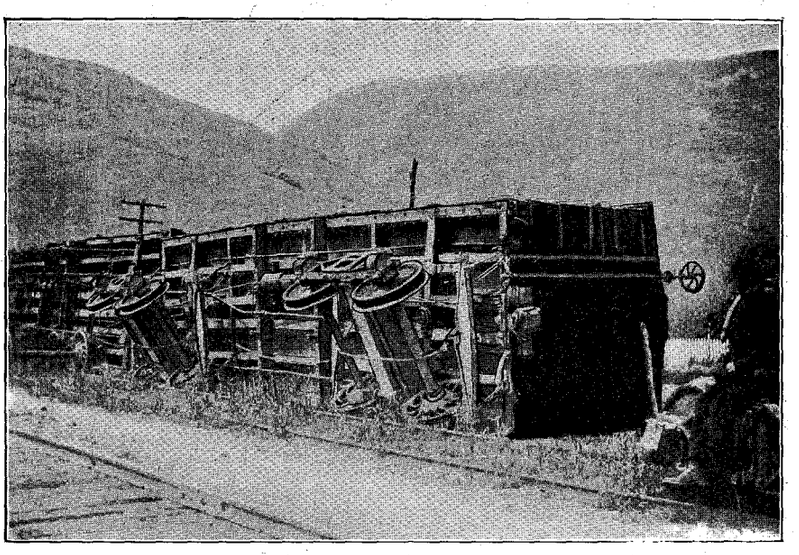
NUMEROUS anecdotes of the experiences of California railroad men during the recent earthquake have been sent by special correspondents to *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, June). This paper informs us that the railway employees were "the real heroes of the hour," rendering even greater service than the military. We quote some of the more curious accounts. Says the writer:

"At Sausalito, Mr. C. C. Stevens, of the North Shore Railroad, describes the first intimation of the earthquake as a dull, rumbling sound, followed by a very perceptible rising of the earth and a settling again, followed by a swaying backward and forward, as if the earth was rocking on some vast, elemental, soft substance beneath. The motion finished with a corkscrew oscillation that was really more destructive to buildings than the undulating motion. During this terrifying period the locomotives standing in the yard rolled back and forward, and the night hostlers and the entire roundhouse crew never lost their wits for a moment, but ran hither and thither with wooden wedges, blocking the engines. The shop and buildings were badly cracked, but did not fall. The ground fell away in many places as much as fifteen feet, and the corkscrew movement conveyed its peculiarity to many of the rails, some nearly describing the letter 'S.'"

Mr. E. S. Shick, of Newark, Cal., gives an account of the narrow escape of a Southern Pacific freight train. A double-header train had just stopped to take water when the rumbling commenced. The engineers agreed that they had better move away from the water-tank. When the corkscrew movement began, the tank came down with a crash. J. J. Foley, of Oakland, states that the shock was as good as an alarm clock. He says:

"Every railroad man responded without any further notice, and promptly aided in taking thousands of people to safety. Many of the water-tanks were thrown down, but the heads of the departments managed to keep the road running. Nothing could surpass the service of the road in conveying the immense crowds everywhere free, and bringing back tons of provisions to feed the hungry thousands that remained. The railroad men, Mr. Foley states, were the only people who kept cool during the terrible period following the shock.

"Mr. E. A. Kelsey, of Santa Cruz, states that the Coast Line division was badly damaged for nearly 200 miles south of San Francisco, much of the roadbed being sunk from one to twelve feet, many box-cars on sidings being turned over, a photograph of one of which Mr. Kelsey secured, and which we reproduce in the accompanying illustration. One train of thirteen cars was completely turned over while running. Strangely enough, the extensive wooden sheds at San Francisco were saved, together with the shops and engine equipment, while everything in the vicinity perished by fire."

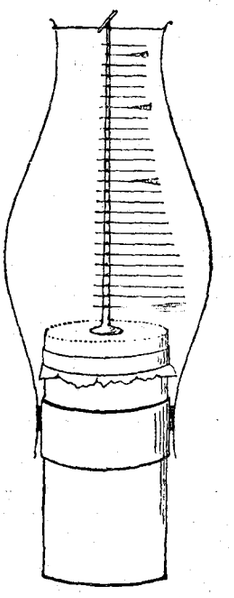


ENGINE AND THREE CARS THROWN OFF THE TRACK BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

It is stated by one correspondent that Santa Rosa has suffered more than San Francisco in proportion to its size. A narrow-gage tunnel three-quarters of a mile long caved in, and the mountains near the place were violently shaken. At Eureka the sharp oscillations shook down many trees, some of which fell across the railroad tracks and impeded traffic.

A NEW SOUND-ANALYZER.

A NEW and very simple device for indicating to the eye the elements of a compound sound has been invented by Prof. A. Fiorentino, of the University of Parma, Italy. This apparatus is described by the author in *Il Nuovo Cimento*, and our translation is from a notice of this description in *Cosmos* (Paris). Professor Fiorentino intends it especially for use in the demonstration of acoustical laws in schools and classes, for which purpose it serves as well as the elaborate and expensive set of spherical resonators invented by Helmholtz and first used by him in his famous experiments on musical sounds. Says the writer of the note in *Cosmos*:



FIORENTINO'S SOUND-ANALYZER.

"The new apparatus includes a series of small special resonators, each one made of a thread of glass of appropriate length, or, better, of a capillary tube with very thin walls and with a diameter of some hundredths of a millimeter. They are fastened at right angles, with gum lac, to a small hollow rod of glass, of extreme lightness. All are in the same plane and on the same side of the rod, at intervals of 3 millimeters (⅛ inch). The supporting rod, which is enlarged at its base, stands on a thin membrane of elastic rubber, slightly stretched over the aperture of a pasteboard tube 3 or 4 centimeters [an inch or so] in diameter.

"The other end of the rod is supported by a fine silk thread kept taut by means of two steel wires fixed in the tube below. The

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various resonators may be tuned, for example, with the consecutive notes of a piano or organ or of any other instrument with a tempered scale, starting from lower *do*; exact accord may be obtained by cutting off the ends of the threads or displacing their points of attachment.

"To show the harmonies experimentally, the fundamental tone —that of the lowest filament—is sounded before the opening of the tube; soon, as shown in the illustration, we see the 13th, 20th, and 25th resonators set in motion, corresponding to the three first harmonies.

"On top of the supporting rod is a little piece of hollow glass fixed at right angles to the plane of the filaments. This is of use when we desire to communicate directly to the analyzer the vibratory movements of a solid body such as a string or a tuning-fork; the vibrating body is lightly pressed against this transverse piece.

"In lectures, of course, the apparatus is shown to the whole audience at once by projecting its image on a screen. Fiorentino suggests the following original device: The screen bears a picture of a piano keyboard, and the size of the projection is so regulated that the images of the resonators fall on the pictured keys. If now some one plays a tune in which the tonic is one of the notes of the resonant apparatus, the spectators will see the filaments vibrate successively and the vibration pass rapidly from one to another; the singing voice will write the melody for itself on the screen, and the spectators, even those least instructed in music, will be able to hum the piece."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS THE USE OF COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS?

THE candidate for entrance to college has doubtless often asked himself this question. He will be interested to know that authorities in pedagogy are also investigating the subject. In *Science* (New York, June 1) Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, of Teachers College, Columbia University, reports a statistical study that inspires him with considerable doubt regarding the utility of the entrance test. It is intended, of course, to provide that no one shall take the college course who is not intellectually fitted for it. But Professor Thorndike finds that those who do well at entrance are not always or even usually those who stand well during the course. He says:

"Every one who is acquainted with the present arrangements for admission to college through entrance examinations recognizes the need for accurate information concerning the exact function served by them. The expenditure of energy by students and teachers in the course of specific preparation for these examinations, by students and their parents in worry before and after, by college admission boards in preparing, giving, scoring, and recording such examinations, is obvious. The opinions of supposedly equally competent observers range from certainty that such examinations have no correspondence with intellectual merit to equal certainty that they are a reliable measure of fitness for college and a chief safeguard of the standards of collegiate work. The practises of the fifty most efficient colleges in the country vary from a practically absolute requirement of such examinations as the condition of entrance to the freshman year to an exemption of almost every candidate from any such examination."

As to the general relation between standing in entrance examinations and standing in college work, Professor Thorndike finds from his investigation that it is "only moderate, even in the case of the work of freshman year, and dwindles steadily." To quote again:

"If, knowing that fifty individuals ranked in the order Jones, Smith, Brown, etc., in their entrance marks, one were to wager that in the college work of, say, junior year, they would rank Jones, Smith, Brown, etc., as before, he would lose his bet in forty-seven cases out of the fifty.

"The record of eleven or more entrance examinations gives a less accurate prophecy of what a student will do in the latter half of his college course than does the college record of his brother! The correlation between brothers in intellectual ability is approximately .40, but that between standing in entrance examinations and standing in college is only .47 for junior year and .25 for senior year.

"The lack of perfect correlation between standing in entrance examinations and standing in, say, junior year of college is presumably due to several causes. First, the relative standing of a boy among his fellows in any mental capacity or combination of capacities varies from year to year. That is, the correlation between John's condition in 1900 and John's condition in 1903 is not perfect. In the second place, the standing in entrance does not even ostensibly measure the same capacities as does his standing in junior year. This accounts for part of the lack of correlation because there is a general departure from perfect correlation among different capacities in the same individual, for instance between mathematics and the rhetorical gifts. In the third place, the entrance record is not a perfect measure of the capacities it ostensibly measures. Hence the relation of the two facts, entrance mark and college mark, is not so close as the relation between entrance ability and college ability would be."

He says further:

"The whole matter of the means of selecting students for continued education is in great need of scientific study. Pupils are eliminated from special forms of education and from formal education of any sort at all ages and by all sorts of arbitrary selective agencies, some permitted and others deliberately created by our educational system. The traditional college entrance examination is but one of a hundred agencies that decide which individuals shall progress to a given kind of educational opportunity.

"In an ideal system these agencies would secure to each individual continued education to such extent and in such directions as would be for the greatest welfare of the most deserving. Under present conditions they are at times administered to suit the personal convenience of school principals, college faculties, and the like, and are almost always administered without the guidance of scientific knowledge. It is the duty of scientific men to apply the same methods of thought to this question of social policy that they would demand in their special science."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE English press," says *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, March 31), "have been commenting upon alleged improvement of the Cambridge crew through a diet consisting largely of eggs. This would not do for every one. In notable contrast is the efficiency of the New Zealand football team, every man an athlete, but who exercised no training nor any special diet. . . . . The marvelous soundness of constitution acquired by those who have been obliged to undergo hardship and privation in the open seems to be a matter generally overlooked by the average theoretical physical culturist."

ACCORDING to a writer in *Engineering* (London, April 20), every rifle made at the British-government works is tested before it goes into service, as regards its accuracy. "Each must put five consecutive shots within a rectangle of 1 inch by 1½ inches, at a distance of 100 feet. Occasionally, however, it happens that for some unknown reason there is a 'wide' shot, the bullet striking ½ inch out, tho it is certain that the variations in the powder were quite insufficient to account for so large an error." Another curious point is that the accuracy and regularity of a rifle at 100 feet are in no way proportional to its accuracy at 600 or 1,000 yards.

CERTAIN deficiencies in railroad practise which can be readily eliminated with great saving to the operating companies are pointed out by Dr. M. H. Thomas, of Huntington, Ind., State surgeon of the National First Aid Association, in a pamphlet sent out to steam and interurban railway managers of the State. He would instruct trainmen, motormen, and shopmen in "first-aid methods" and "accident law points," that they might be able to testify in a competent manner. He also urges, as reported in *The Western Electrician*, "the employment of a skilled surgeon to work with the legal department of the railroad. . . . Dr. Thomas thinks that the proper instruction to the trainmen in first aid to the injured and on points of accident law . . . would result in a net saving to a railroad company of at least 20 per cent. of the amount now spent annually in payment for personal injuries and death claims."

THE story of how sheep are killed by the kea, or wild parrot of New Zealand has become a classic. According to this tale, the bird alights on the poor animal's back and tears out the kidneys with its sharp beak, this being the only part that the parrot relishes. The sheep is then left to die. "We have always felt," says *Knowledge* (London), "that if there were any truth at all in the stories of the depredations caused by the kea parrot on New Zealand sheep-farms, they must be greatly exaggerated. In *The Field* 'R. L.' gives a brief account of the results of a conference of representative men held recently in Wellington. It would seem that they have been enabled to show that these stories are without foundation in fact. All the members of this conference were men well acquainted with this bird in its native haunts, but not one of them, either as the result of his own experience or from the testimony of others, was able to adduce a single item of evidence in support of the alleged sheep-worrying charge."

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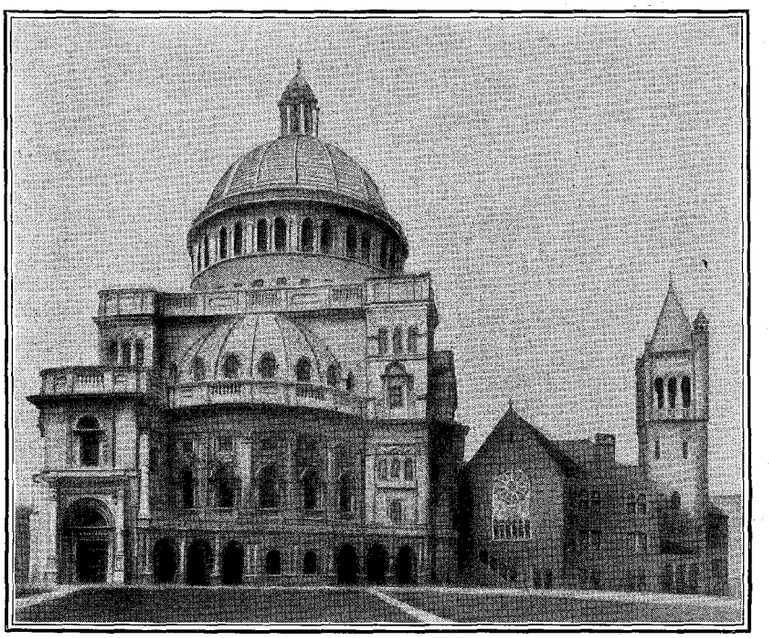
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A MONUMENT TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

BY the dedication in Boston of a $2,000,000 Christian-Science Cathedral the spot-light of public interest is again turned upon that remarkable and rapidly growing sect whose high priestess is Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. In the same city twenty-seven years ago Mrs. Eddy organized the First Christian-Science Church with twenty-six members. Now, according to a despatch in the New York *Tribune*, the First Church has a membership of more than 40,000, while reports from 614 of the 682 branch churches bring the total membership up to about 82,000. From the same source we learn that the new cathedral will seat 5,000 persons—which is double the seating capacity of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The Boston *Transcript* thanks the Christian-Scientists for "one of the finest architectural achievements in this or any other city," and suggests that other denominations might profit by their example of paying for their church before dedicating it. In a like spirit of friendliness the Brooklyn *Eagle* asserts that "the stoutest enemies of Christian Science will confess at least an esthetic debt" to that cult, since it has erected one of the largest and seemliest churches in America to symbolize "that faith which is so much a faith that all facts inhospitable to it are deemed by its professors not to exist at all." By way of description it adds:



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BOSTON'S NEW CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE CATHEDRAL,

One of the largest and most expensive churches in America, raised by a sect which has been in existence little more than a quarter of a century. The dedication took place on June 10.

"The cathedral is of light stone, with a dome over 220 feet high, a chime of bells, and one of the largest organs in the world. The architect has joined lightness and grace to solidity, and the edifice needs only an open space about it, such as one finds in the English cathedrals, to achieve its extreme of beauty. A sect that leaves such a monument has not lived in vain."

The Evening Post, on the other hand, thinks the building "more expensive than beautiful."

At a business meeting which followed the dedication, Judge Septimus J. Hanna read a message he had prepared for "the pastor emeritus, Mrs. Eddy." The following passages may interest our readers:

"The great temple is finished. That which you have long prophetically seen has been accomplished. The magnificent edifice stands a fitting monument of your obedience and fidelity to the divine principle revealed to you in that momentous hour when purblind mortal sense declared you to be *in extremis*. You followed unswervingly the guidance of Him who went before you by day in a pillar of cloud to lead you the way, and by night in a pillar of fire to give you light, and the results of such following have been marvelous beyond human ken. . . . . .

"The great temple is finished. Its massive pile of New Hampshire granite and Bedford stone, rising to a height of 221 feet, loftier than the Bunker Hill Monument, stands a material type of truth's permanence.

"In solid foundations, in symmetrical arches, in generous hallways, in commodious foyer and broad stairways, in exquisite and expansive auditorium, and in towering, overshadowing dome, the great structure stands eloquently beckoning us onward toward a higher and more spiritual plane of living, for we know that without the spiritual significance it were but a passing dream. To preach the Gospel and heal the sick on the Christ basis is the essential requirement of a reinstated Christianity. Only as we pledge ourselves anew to this demand, and then fulfil the pledge in righteous living, are we faithful, obedient, deserving disciples."

The New York *Times*, which is known for its active hostility toward Christian Science, thinks that "every reasonable and well-informed American" must have been pained by reading of the dedication of such a church, erected at such a cost. It goes on to say:

"Of the thronging thousands who celebrated the triumph of imposture in Boston, it is not an exaggeration to say that some ought to have been in jail, some in lunatic asylums, and the rest in some school where they might be taught to think straighter than they have yet been educated to do.

"The irony of fate upset an automobile load of these dupes in Boston itself on the day of the 'dedication.' Some suffered fractures and some contusions, manifest lesions with which 'hypnotic suggestion' could do nothing, but which required surgical treatment. But the strength of their delusion was proved by the fact that they all, with one accord, insisted that there was nothing the matter with them that singing 'Mrs. Eddy's newest hymn,' 'Shepherd, Show Me How to Go,' would not cure. One exception there was. An unfortunate Christian-Scientist was convinced, by the protrusion of the bone of his leg from the flesh, that he had better go to the hospital instead of relying upon his faith to make him whole. In consequence of his tardy conviction that in this particular case a surgeon could better than a 'shepherd' show him 'how to go,' he is doubtless groaned over as a backslider in Eddyite circles. But he will doubtless, in a merely physical sense, walk straighter hereafter for having his leg looked after by a surgeon than if he had merely submitted his protruding bone to 'Christian Science.'"

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, previously quoted, perceives in the vigorous state and bewildering growth of this new sect "a promise of rivalry with Rome." *The Evening Post*, on the contrary, is "inclined to believe that Christian Science has reached its culmination"; that it may even "disappear in the New Thought," a cult whose central tenet *The Post* sums up in the assertion, "The world is lovely, and I am lovely too." To quote further:

"The number of converts may increase, and Peter's pence may for a while flow in a faster current, but there are signs that already the real power and influence of the church are diminishing. We suspect that the orthodox ministers are less bitter against this 'superstition' because they are beginning to fear it less, and it has almost ceased to suffer the fructifying martyrdom of the humorous press. Who cracks a joke on Christian Science? And the cracking of jokes to-day is our degenerate substitute for that crackling of fagots which lighted up the Reformation. More serious still is

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the dissipation of energy that has come through the 'New Thought' sects and societies which are sprouting out all over the country, each with its press organ and each with its little prophet to whom the name of Mrs. Eddy is anathema."

The American Friend (Society of Friends, Philadelphia) thinks that there are two characteristics of Christian Science which other denominations might profitably imitate. These are (1) "its attitude of joy" and (2) "its message of health." On these points the Quaker organ remarks:

"(1) There is no question that the 'Christian-Scientists' have learned the secret of being joyous, full of hope and sunshine. They have arrived at it by very bad logic, by denying the reality of evil and pain—but the noteworthy point is, that *they have arrived*. They do not talk about troubles and difficulties, they do not dwell in a state of dumps; they experience a calm joy which permeates their lives, and this is the reason that the movement is so contagious. . . . . .

"(2) Christ plainly had a message of health. It was a part of his mission to deliver men from disease. We have been learning during the last quarter of a century, as in no other age, that the state of mind, the attitude of faith, has a powerful effect upon the condition of the body. Suggestion, either of health or disease, works wonders upon the body. 'Christian Science' has seized upon this fact and has carried it to an unwarrantable extreme. But the fact is, hosts of persons have been made whole and sound by its methods. . . . It is not true that there is no disease, it is not true that any and every sickness can be banished by mental attitude; but it is true that, within certain limits, our health is a matter of faith and expectation."

AN ITALIAN DEFENSE OF THE "INDEX."

THE condemnation of Fogazzaro's "Il Santo" by the Congregation of the Index at Rome has created much feeling in Italy and elsewhere, as is seen from the comments of the journalistic and critical press. Some Italian papers are particularly indignant at the meek way in which the illustrious Italian author has submitted to the decree. He is classed by such journals as a madman and a born degenerate, says Solone Monti, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Firenze), one of the ablest and most serious of Italian reviews. The writer proceeds to say that the *Index Expurgatorius Librorum Prohibitorum* is really a necessity of the times. It is an instrument of religious discipline which the church has need of. It is not secretly inquisitorial, and treats books and their authors with ample consideration and complete fairness. It is absurd, he adds, to demand its abolition as an obsolete and ineffective institution. He proceeds as follows:

"It is said, over and over again, that the Congregation of the Index has no *raison d'être;* it is shouted at as a back number and an institution in its dotage; it is hooted down as a moldering skeleton, an organism whose veins are bloodless, whose brain is dried up. It must be put into its coffin and buried with the temporal power in the tomb of things obsolete. Nothing can be falser than such ideas as these."

He proceeds to give reasons why the "Index" should be and must be preserved for the good of Italy and the world, and he declares:

"The Index is necessary to the ecclesiastical authorities as a means of discipline. Every temporal and secular government finds it necessary to publish a certain number of enactments in order to let the citizens know what they ought and what they ought not to do. The church, which represents moral and spiritual authority, has the right to safeguard the souls of her subjects from everything that might lead, send, or seduce them into error. The principle of this is incontestable, and its application is not to be challenged."

He admits that the Index does not always fulfil its functions in the right way nowadays, but this is a different thing from demanding its abolition. As this writer puts it:

"If this institution does not act with all the thoroughness which it could and should display, and with all the efficacy which it might attain, it does not necessarily follow that it should therefore be swept away. I will even go further. Conceding all that I have said above, I find that the charges made against the Congregation of the Index are groundless and absurd."

He proceeds to state what these charges are, and declares that they relate not to the essence, but merely to the accidents of the Index as a judicial institution. The following is his account of these charges:

"As a matter of fact the indictment brought against the Congregation of the Index relates merely to its method of procedure. We are told that the Congregation of the Index is a secret tribunal; that it judges and condemns without specifying the crime on which it passes sentence. It is further alleged that the Congregation of the Index makes no distinction between the works of Catholic and anti-Catholic writers, and the conclusion is arrived at that the Congregation of the Index is unjust, because it does not give the accused an opportunity of defending himself; it brings confusion into the minds of men because it does not cite incriminated passages, but involves a whole work in its condemnation; it is ruinous in operation, because by condemning a Catholic writer for a single phrase, which might have been eliminated had the author been warned in time, it irritates and alienates men's minds from the church."

In confutation of these charges Mr. Monti refers to the constitution of the Index, as last revised by the pious and learned Benedict XIV. in 1753. He takes opportunity to pay a tribute to the wisdom and profound resources of the church in the following terms:

"This Church of Rome is a vast mine in whose depths are piled up blocks of precious metal. From time to time a torrent of mud breaks into it and forms a pool which engulfs these treasures. There are moments when faith wavers, when men's minds are tortured with doubt, when discipline is relaxed. The mine creeps into every passage, pollutes and swells its tide, and smears all with its slime. But danger makes the miners active. Their former toil has worn them out, but the imminence of ruin rouses them, strengthens, heartens, and impassions them. The work of generations is needed before the blocks are raised on the sweating shoulders of the miners and set above the dark pool, set in the light of the sun, where they shall sparkle more brightly and blaze with greater splendor than before."

He proceeds to show from the Constitution of Benedict XIV. that altho the tribunal of the Index is a secret one, yet its secretary is always empowered to communicate to an author or his attorney its animadversions on that work of his which is under consideration, and these animadversions may be published by the author. He also shows that while Benedict approved of the Tridentine order that sentence should be passed without giving the author a hearing, he added that a Catholic author might be heard in his own defense or as represented by an advocate. A book is not condemned as a whole, unless the writer refuses to correct or expurgate where required. In case he does this a new and corrected edition is not included in the condemnation. When the meaning of an author is ambiguous, says Pope Benedict XIV., and a passage may be interpreted either in a good or a bad sense, the good interpretation is always to be preferred.

The writer triumphantly points to these examples of papal liberality and justice, and thus concludes:

"These directions are written by a pope, and should be borne in mind by certain scribblers, of whom it would be hard to say whether they are more ignorant or rascally. To the eyes of these men nothing is good excepting what they find in themselves. They possess a creed in which is comprised all the justice, all the goodness, all the piety, all the pity, all the knowledge, the philosophy, the truth, to be found on earth. They have absorbed the oxygen of the universe, and outside of them is nothing but nitrogen and carbonic acid. And so they go circling from village to village, from hamlet to hamlet, abusing and defaming the passers-by. They assault them, they play and direct them to find in them the malignant plague-spot, that they may point it out to the world,

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and when the evil thing is undiscoverable they pretend that they can discern it. Such is their accusations against the Congregation of the Index."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASSAULTS ON THE GRAF-WELLHAUSEN THEORY OF THE PENTATEUCH.

AN indictment of the Graf-Wellhausen theory of the Pentateuch is presented by Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., in a volume called "The Problem of the Pentateuch." The writer, in examining this naturalistic interpretation of the early books of the Bible which has held a dominating place in Biblical scholarship "for several decennia," now sees signs of its eclipse. He is in accord with Prof. James Robertson, of Glasgow University, whom he quotes as saying that the theory which regards the historical books of the Old Testament in their present form as compilations of a comparatively late date "postulates miracles of a literary and psychological kind which contradict sound reason and experience as much as any of the physical miracles of the Old Testament transcend them." One of the "literary miracles" which Dr. McKim makes merry with is the discovery of certain radical adherents of the Graf-Wellhausen school of twenty-six or even twenty-eight "writers or redactors, who had a hand in the composition of the Hexateuch." Such refinements of literary perception lead the writer to avow:

"I would as soon believe that the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus of Milo were each the work of twenty or thirty sculptors in different epochs of ancient history, and that our modern expert artists could mark off the parts of those masterpieces which were wrought by each, as I will believe that the exquisite story of Joseph and his brethren (to take but a single example)—a veritable masterpiece of literary art—was the work of a score or more of authors and 'redactors,' and that our clever professors of critical anatomy can dissect it, verse by verse and clause by clause, and distribute the fragments severally to their various writers and compilers."

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REV. DR. RANDOLPH H. M'KIM (SEATED) AND THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Graf-Wellhausen theory of the Pentateuch, says Mr. McKim, "postulates miracles of a literary and psychological kind which contradict sound reason and experience as much as any of the physical miracles of the Old Testament transcend them."

The more serious reasons against retaining the conclusions of the dominant school, aside from the impressive body of modern scholars who contest it, concern its failure when taken on its merits. These are, according to Dr. McKim, its exclusive philological basis, "history and archeology being not sufficiently recognized as factors in the problem"; its doubtful assumptions; the arbitrary methods of its author; the antagonistic arguments furnished by both philology and archeology; and its lack of harmony with the accepted history of the periods at which the books are alleged to have had their origin. These charges against the higher critical theory are given more in detail in the following:

"1. The method by which it is arrived at is inadequate. It is based predominantly on philology, and philology can not furnish sufficient support—broad enough and deep enough—for so weighty a superstructure. History and archeology must also be used as foundation stones. This argument was urged, intemperately, perhaps, but with great force, by Dr. Emil Reich in *The Contemporary Review* for February and April, 1905. He reminds us that Theseus and Romulus 'were murdered by a pack of philologists'; that Lycurgus was by the same class 'dissolved into a myth'; that they first robbed Homer of his character, branding him as 'an impudent plunderer of other men's wits,' and finally did him to death, by proving conclusively that he never existed at all. Like considerations were urged by Dean Milman more than a generation ago to the critical theories then in vogue. What he wrote of them may be applied equally to the Graf-Wellhausen theory:

"'There seems to be a fatal fallacy in the groundwork of much of their argument. Their minute inferences, and conclusions drawn from slight premises, seem to presuppose an antiquity and perfect accuracy in the existing text, not in itself probable, and utterly inconsistent with the general principles of their criticism. They are in this respect, in this alone, almost at one with the most rigid adherent of verbal inspiration. . . . The argument from language appears to me to be equally insecure, and to be used with great caution and judgment. . . . This criticism must always bear in mind the uncertainty of the received text, which on its own principles . . . it is bound to admit.'

"2. This theory is condemned also because its whole vast structure rests implicitly upon two decidedly questionable assumptions, viz., that it is a law of the development of religion that ritual tends to grow more and more elaborate, and that in examining the sources of any sacred literature, we may assume that the older sources will, of course, reflect the earlier stages of ritual use. Commenting on this a writer in the new Jewish Encyclopedia remarks:

"'The former is against the evidence of primitive cultures, and the latter finds no support in the evidence of ritual codes like those of India.' . . . . . .

"3. The theory is still further discredited by the arbitrary methods of its author. To assure yourself of this, you have only to take down the Encyclopædia Britannica and turn to the article 'Israel,' by Julius Wellhausen. You will find that, in giving an outline of the history of Israel, he freely reconstructs it at his own sweet will. He is not embarrassed by the Hebrew history books at all. He inserts incidents which the text knows nothing of—for example, that there was a battle on the shores of the Red Sea between the Egyptians and the Israelites. On the other hand, he arbitrarily rejects the testimony of the Hebrew text; and again urges arguments as based upon the narrative which the narrative does not support. One of his arguments against the Mosaic authorship of the Decalog is that Moses clearly did not object to graven images, inasmuch as he 'made a brazen serpent which down to Hezekiah's time continued to be worshiped at Jerusalem as an image of Jehovah.' I ask: Is a writer who can thus boldly and completely misrepresent the historical facts in his search for an argument—is such an author a reliable guide in the study of the Scriptures? . . . . . .

"4. This theory, I have said, is insecure because built upon

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narrow a foundation—viz., philology. But the philological argument is not by any means wholly on one side. Professor Margoliouth has turned the sword of philology against the Graf-Wellhausen critics. Here is a meager outline of his argument:

"One of the books of the Apocrypha, Ecclesiasticus, was written by Ben-Sira.

"(1) The book was originally written in Hebrew.

"(2) The original has been lost; but

"(3) The Talmud contains some thirty or forty quotations from it.

"(4) The grandson of Ben-Sira translated the work of his grandfather into Greek.

"(5) The age when the grandson lived is known;

"(6) And thereby it is placed beyond doubt that the date of Ecclesiasticus is about 200 B.C.

"(7) Besides this Greek version we have another in Syriac and others in Latin, Armenian, Ethiopic, etc.

"(8) The language in which Ben-Sira wrote his proverbs is not the language of the Biblical period nor that of the post-exilic prophets; it is the new Hebrew of the Mishna.

"(9) The difference between the Hebrew of Ben-Sira and that of the Old-Testament writers is marked in every one of the seven ways in which language travels.

"(10) Therefore a long period of time lies between writers of the Bible and the time of Ben-Sira; and

"(11) As the date of Ben-Sira is 200 B.C., the latest writers of the Old Testament must be placed back hundreds of years to allow for the vast changes in the language as we find it in Ben-Sira's days."

The final charge, too long to be cited here, is that Wellhausen's theory is contradicted by the history which all parties to this discussion accept as authentic. The aim of the present writer is not wholly reactionary. He does not contend against the documentary hypothesis; he admits that much may be said in favor of the theory of the composite character of the books of the Pentateuch; he would not return to the traditional view of Mosaic authorship. His appeal is made to reason against authority—against surrendering judgment to the authority of the great scholars and linguists.

LACK OF AGREEMENT AMONG "HERETICS."

MANY who read the reports of Dr. Crapsey's trial, and the comments of his friends and champions in the press, must have been impressed by the repeated assertion that clergymen of light and leading in the denomination which condemned him held silently the same heretical opinions which he so openly avowed. The chief count on which Dr. Crapsey came to grief with his ecclesiastical superiors was his repudiation of the dogma of the virgin birth of Jesus. In view of these facts it is interesting to find in *The North American Review* a vigorous defense of this very dogma by Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who, it will be remembered, was himself convicted of heresy some years ago by an ecclesiastical court of the Presbyterian Church. Christian scholars as a body, Dr. Briggs asserts, are not at all dubious as to the virgin birth. He says:

"Biblical and historical scholars are just as decided in its maintenance as dogmatic theologians. For it is a dogma which is inextricably involved in the Christological principle that lies at the basis of Christian dogma and Christian institutions. They can not possibly recognize that the birth of Christ was by ordinary human generation, for that would be a revival of the Nestorian heresy and be a denial of all the Christian philosophy of the centuries, with all the serious consequences therein involved. It would turn back the dial of Christianity nearly two thousand years; it would break with historical Christianity and its apostolic foundation, and imperil Christianity itself."

The lower, or textual, and the higher, or literary, criticism both support this dogma, says Dr. Briggs. Modern physical science can neither verify it nor say that it is impossible. Nor is it in danger, he thinks, from modern philosophy, which "has nothing against the virgin birth as such, unless it can be shown that such a birth impairs the nature of the man that is born, or his human descent, or his unity with the human race as such, or disturbs the order of the universe." The doctrines based on the virgin birth "were formed with a full use of the greatest systems of philosophy that have ever appeared, the Platonic and the Aristotelian, and have maintained themselves through all the centuries to the present time. It is extremely improbable that they can be unsettled by that medley of heterogeneous and conflicting opinions that constitutes the philosophy of our day." If historic criticism is impotent to verify the virgin birth as a fact, it is also impotent, he claims, to discredit the doctrine. Thus:

"If angels exist, if there is a spiritual world, if there are spiritual relations between mankind and that spiritual world, if an incarnation of a preexisting divine person was necessary to human salvation; even if unique and unexampled in history, the virgin birth may be beyond the domain of historical criticism, but it is not impossible in itself; and if angels exist as ministering spirits they may have made the annunciation to Joseph and Mary. General history, if it can not verify the fact of the virgin birth, verifies the dogma as appearing in the most primitive Christian creed, not later than the middle of the second century, as the unanimous consensus of the Christian Church in all its great historical organizations until the present time, as a dogma which has determined the history of Christian doctrine, and through Christian doctrine the Christian Church and Christian civilization for nineteen centuries. It is not possible to explain the history of the world without recognizing that there is a God in history, and that, to use the words of Lessing, 'The history of the world is the divine education of the race.' It is not possible to explain Christian history without the recognition of Christ in history, and if Christ, then what Christianity has always recognized Christ to be, the incarnate Savior, who by virgin birth identified himself, once for all and forever, not with an individual man, but with human nature, as the head of redeemed humanity."

Of the attitude of science he says further:

"Modern physical science can not verify the virgin birth of our Lord, because such an event is contrary to the general law of human births. Science, thus far, knows of no exception and is unable to see how such an exception is within the realm of possibility with normal human beings. . . . Science in its development fortifies more and more the uniformity and immutability of the laws of nature. The laws of nature are the laws of God. Moderns shrink from thinking that God would violate His own laws even in the incarnation of the divine Son.

"On the other hand, science can not say that the virgin birth of our Lord is impossible, because it may be a unique fact, justified by such a unique purpose as the incarnation of the Son of God in order to the redemption of mankind. . . . . .

"Unless we are prepared to exclude God from his universe and deny to him any immediate action in its interests, we must recognize that the incarnation was an event in which he would act directly, if ever, for it is God himself becoming man. This again is dogma, back of physical science, but in no respects antagonistic with scientific criticism or inconsistent therewith. It is in a realm into which physical science can not as yet enter, and may never be able to enter."

While essential to the church, the dogma of the virgin birth is not, Dr. Briggs concedes, essential to the individual. We read:

"When it is said that the doctrine of the virgin birth is essential, it is meant that it is essential to the system of doctrine and the faith of the Christian Church. The church can no more dispense with that doctrine than it can dispense with the incarnation or Christ himself. It is not, however, essential to the faith or Christian life of individuals. The doctrine may for various reasons be so difficult to them that they can not honestly accept it. They may content themselves with the doctrine of the incarnation and refuse to accept any doctrine as to its mode. They may even go so far as to deny the virgin birth, and hold to the theory of ordinary generation without accepting the legitimate consequences of that doctrine. Theologians are not always consequential. Men are responsible for what they believe and teach, not for what others think that they ought logically to believe and teach. The church may, and in the present situation and circumstances of Christian theology ought to, tolerate opinions which it can not indorse."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE WITCHES' CALDRON AT CHICAGO.

WHAT Mr. Henri Rochefort calls "the hellish cookery" at Chicago by which purchasers of canned meats are unconsciously turned into cannibals and carrion-eaters, has roused intense horror in Europe. It is, of course, understood, as the *Hamburger Nachrichten* avers, that "only sound meat is shipped from America to Europe, and the tainted trash is consumed at home in the United States." Germany's strict and scientific inspection of importations has also acted as a safeguard, and there is therefore less excitement in the German than in the English press. Moreover, the preserved meat used in the French army is, according to the *Intransigeant* (Paris), manufactured in France. There is, of course, a large amount of Chicago products imported by France; and the editor of the *Intransigeant*, on talking to a member of the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris, reports the following observation made by that gentleman:

"It is impossible not to deplore the scandal. We were hoping to obtain a revision of the Franco-American treaty of commerce, especially as regards the importation from the United States of fresh or salt meats. I fear any such attempt will now be useless. This whole incident must prove disastrous to American foreign trade."

The British papers seem to be especially horrified at this evidence of American corruption. They make little mention of their own meat scandals of the Boer war, and bring railing accusation against America in evident unconsciousness of the similar abuses uncovered in London in the last few days, where it has been found that huge quantities of spoiled meat were being worked over and sold as fresh.

The London *Daily Mail*, in commenting on the "horrors" of the exposé, declares:

"It can be no cause for surprise if people henceforth follow the example set by one of Mr. Roosevelt's commissioners, who has witnessed the horrors, and avoid American tinned meats and potted foods as something more dangerous than the plague. Who knows how many cases of disease and death are to be explained by the greed of the packers and the utter inefficiency of the inspection in the United States? Even now is there any real security that the inspectors will be at once strict and incorruptible? It is to be hoped that the people of the United States will insist upon the offenders being brought to justice and that the exemplary punishment will be inflicted upon them which they have so richly deserved."

The London *Times* thinks that the meat frauds are of a piece with the general order of things in the United States. The American correspondent of that paper thus expatiates in an editorial tone on the American's patience under financial and political trickery, but evident dislike of being poisoned:

"The people of this country are not particularly eager for protection against robbery, legalized or other. A man who can not protect himself against thieves has never received much sympathy here. Nor can one excite Americans by stories of official corruption. When prosperity is so general and the wealth of the country is so great, the fact that some persons acquired a little of it by illegitimate means does not seem of supreme importance.

"But the sickening exposure of the methods employed in the slaughter-houses and packing establishments at Chicago is a different affair. To be robbed is one thing; to be poisoned is another. The revelations now being made will, it is certain, result in legislation and, it is to be confidently hoped, in the punishment of the blackguards who have been accumulating great fortunes by selling unwholesome food to the American people."

In its editorial columns *The Times* says:

"Horrible as are the details from a sanitary point of view, the grinding tyranny by which men, women, and children are forced step by step down to the lowest depths of degradation and depravity by the bosses of the Beef Trust is perhaps more awful still. The conditions of work in these establishments are at best sufficiently demoralizing, but they might at least be mitigated by humane treatment. On the contrary, they are aggravated by a brutal system carried out by brutal agents, a system by which, in a land supposed to be free and democratic, the plutocrat grinds the souls of men and women as ruthlessly as his machines disintegrate his tuberculous cattle, his cholera-smitten hogs, and his putrid hams. Universal suffrage, universal education, omnipresent free libraries, all the panoply of modern panaceas for the abuses supposed to be inseparable from older régimes, result in a tyranny more body- and soul-destroying than any exercised by autocrats or feudal oppressors."

The anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) is extremely pessimistic and declares that legislation would be useless. To quote:

"What can a bill do where bribery and fraud are the atmosphere which everybody breathes? There seems more to be hoped from the natural repugnance of consumers to be poisoned, and the consequent collapse of the business which supplies the poison. No baser crime against humanity has ever been committed than that of which the American meat trusts are being accused. As to the general conditions of the meat industry they are too like those that exist in other departments of American industrial life—probably the worst in the world."

The London *Spectator* expresses British indignation in the following cutting terms:

"The two worlds have been shocked and infuriated. The Chicago packing-houses appear to combine pretty well all the characterisic evils which degrade our civilization. They are recklessly selfish. They stop at no offense that promises to serve their purpose. They are grossly oppressive to those in their employ. They are familiar with every kind of fraudulent method for disguising diseased offal, which it pleases them to sell as meat. They know how to square officials if they are threatened by so much as the shadow of inspection. They have not even tried to conceal their misdeeds."

While *The Daily News* (London) philosophically announces that the corruption in the packing-house system is a feature of "the fight between the people and the plutocracy," a fight which "is nearing its consummation," it rejoices that such prompt action has been taken in the matter by the President and Senate. As it says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's mere threat to publish his commissioners' report has silenced the packers and prevented them from offering any effective opposition to a bill which has already passed the American Senate, and which gives practically autocratic power to meat inspectors who are to be appointed by the Government. . . . It is clear from the report of the President's Commission of Inquiry that the stockyards at Chicago are wrongly built, and have become impregnated with ingrained refuse of a quite unspeakable character."

Magyar Audacity.—Mr. Francis Kossuth, son of the famous revolutionary, is at present the most powerful man among the Magyars, and the most reckless agitator against Austria. He has been, indeed, compared to Boulanger and his leadership, says the Berlin *Correspondent*, is likely to separate Hungary from Austria, and at the same time precipitate a conflict between the Magyars and other nationalities, the latter being in a majority, altho having a minority of representatives in the Parliament. To quote this German semi-official utterance, with the reservation that the Magyars are opposed to Germany and the Magyar papers express anger and displeasure at the Kaiser's visit to Francis Joseph at Vienna:

"It is characteristic of the present grossly unfair system of voting in Hungary, that the non-Magyar populations, tho they form the majority among the inhabitants, could gain hardly ten per cent. of the seats in Parliament. The last census has shown that out of the 20,000,000 people residing in Hungary, not fewer than 11,000,000 belong to the non-Magyar nationalities (Germans, Rumanians, Croatians, Servians, etc.), while only 8,500,000 are Magyars. Nevertheless the latter are absolute masters in the

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Hungarian Parliament, and they are sure to preserve their prerogative, even when in a short time a new system of voting will be legally introduced and a new house will be voted for. Mr. Kossuth is sure to find the means for providing such limitations of the law of universal suffrage that the Magyars, and especially his party, will remain in power.

"Hence for the immediate future the tendency of parliamentary rule will be, in accordance with Kossuth's ambition, to strengthen the movement in favor of the separation of Hungary from the Hapsburgian monarchy. It will then, however, become clear to the Magyars that united with Austria they form a great Power, but without Austria, in the European concert, they will play an instrument hopelessly outdone by all the others."

THE DOUMA AT WORK.

THERE is considerable dissatisfaction in Russia with the methods and ways of the Douma. The liberal organs have no fault to find with it; they praise the Douma for its tact, discretion, and efficiency, and point out that it has proved equal to several difficult situations—the refusal of the Czar to receive a delegation from its membership, the refusal of practically all the demands made in the reply to the speech from the throne, the contemptuous disregard of the resolution of censure passed against the Ministry and of the demand for the appointment of a ministry commanding the confidence of the Douma.

In meeting all these questions, says the *Riech*, the leading organ of the Constitutional Democrats, the Douma has shown political sagacity and true patriotism. The *Strana*, the organ of the Progressists, is equally complimentary, tho it finds a number of small mistakes in the Douma's handling of affairs—mistakes due to inexperience.

The Liberal organs agree that there is no danger of the Douma being dispersed because of the boldness of its criticisms of the Government. The latter, they think, is anxious to escape a conflict, knowing that the majority of the people will be with the Douma. The extremists ask: "Has anything changed? Has the bureaucracy abandoned its arbitrary and tyrannical methods? Is there any law, any freedom in Russia? Does the Douma promise anything but talk, endless talk?" The *Strana* answers:

"But what can the Douma do? It has no executive power. It does not control the Ministry. It can not open the prisons and grant amnesty. It can not solve any question without the cooperation of the Council of State and the 'Czar. It can propose and discuss, and this is its work, and a great work it is for the present."

The weekly organ *Pravo* says hopefully:

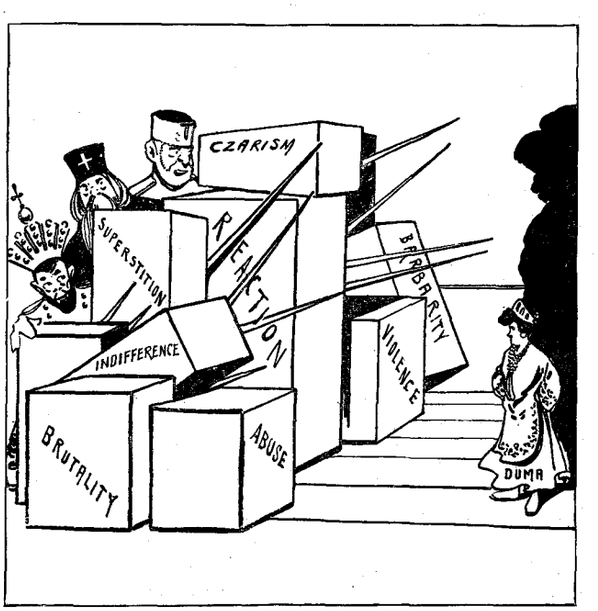
"The Douma, we are told on every hand, has no real power and can accomplish nothing. The governmental and administrative machinery is beyond its control or jurisdiction. But this, we find, was precisely the condition of every popular government at the beginning of its career. Only after the authority of parliament had been firmly established did power pass into its hands by means of a responsible cabinet. The authority of parliament is established when it becomes the unquestioned representative of the national will."

The new Liberal organ, the *Douma*, expresses similar views. It declares that not only is Russia's first parliament on trial just now, but that the whole idea of parliamentary government is on trial. This imposes a great responsibility on the present Douma, and it must discharge its duties with reference to the future as well as to the present. The *Slovo* reports a minister as saying: "They can say what they please in the Douma; the fact is that the proper place for the majority of its members is the prison." This, it observes, shows that the bureaucracy has not changed its position and must be watched and disarmed. It can be disarmed only by identifying the Douma more and more closely with the wishes and sentiments of the masses.

What, then, it asks, should it do? The answer of all the Liberal organs is that it must beware of extreme and provocative acts and press the questions that the people understand and appreciate—notably the agrarian question. It will entrench itself beyond possibility of successful attack by passing a bill for land reform in accordance with the hopes and demands of the peasants.

Differences of opinion have arisen among the Liberal-radical majority over the agrarian question. One group favors complete nationalization of the land, or the abolition of private property in land. Another would alienate crown, church, and private lands above a fixed maximum and turn them over to a state "land fund," the peasants to pay a low rental for any additional land they may require. A third group wants a peasant proprietary and would

THERE'S SMOKE NOW, BUT NO FIRE, THANK HEAVEN.
The lava which had surrounded the palace is still somewhat warm, but will soon cool. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



RUSSIA HAS SECURED A LOVELY CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT!
How the coordinate powers of the state cooperate with the Douma.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

POSSIBILITIES OF UNPLEASANTNESS.

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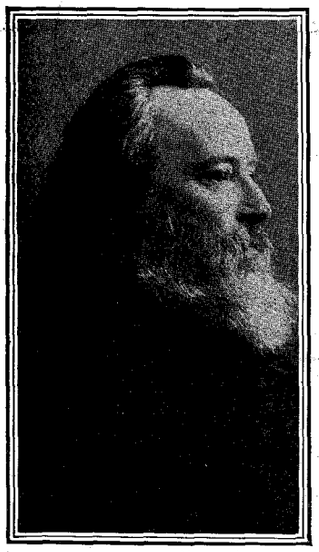
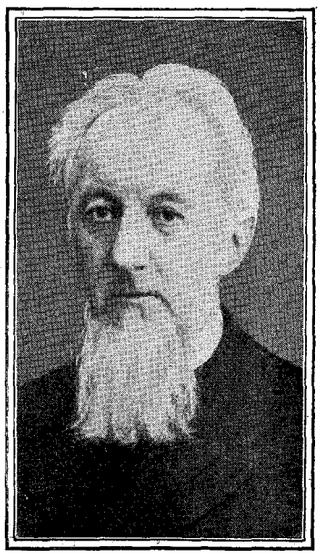


PROFESSOR KAREIEFF,
Who, in a speech, drew a striking parallel between the French Revolution and the situation in Russia.

DELEGATE MAX VINAVER,
Leader of the fourteen Jews in the Douma; a St. Petersburg lawyer.

DELEGATE LIDNITSKY,
Spokesman of the Poles. Called the most forcible and effective orator in the Douma.



COUNT HEYDEN,
Leader of the Right, who declared in a speech that the Government has proclaimed its own unfitness and must go.

FACTORS IN RUSSIA'S FATE.

have each commune or individual buy and acquire in fee simple as much land as it or he needs. The Government opposes compulsory purchase and alienation. The Liberal organs are divided on the question, like the Douma itself.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE old Triple Alliance, the famous Dreibund of 1883, seems to have failed, as Bismarck foretold it might do, to act as keystone in the arch of Central European peace and stability. European interests have spread to Africa and Asia, where the nations principally concerned are England, France, and Russia. Hence, it is urged, the balance of power in Europe, as well as the general peace and security of the world, can only be maintained by a new triple alliance, developed out of the *entente* existing between England and France, in which Russia is to be admitted. The question of this coalition has been very much discussed, and finally Mr. Redmond was induced in the House of Commons to ask Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, whether Russia and England had really come to any such agreement. The British Foreign Minister, as reported by *The Standard*, replied that "there has been an increasing desire on the part of the two Governments to deal in a friendly way with the questions that may arise between them," and "this disposition is one which the King's Ministers are very glad to encourage, and if it continues, will naturally result in a progressive settlement of the matters in which each country is interested." *The Standard* looks upon this statement as actually auguring an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, and comments upon it as follows:

"Translated from the language of diplomacy into the vulgar tongue, this means that London and St. Petersburg have for some time past been engaged in the discussion of the possible causes of future difference, and that such success has attended the mutual effort that a full agreement will shortly be concluded."

Alluding to the above editorial, the London *Statist* declares that "the announcement is clearly only an outline of a plausible arrangement of which it would be premature to expect the early conclusion," while the London *Spectator* echoes the sentiment. The effect of this compact upon the Near East is thus outlined in the *Intransigeant* (Paris):

"While the rumors of a *rapprochement* between Russia and England seem to grow more well founded as time goes on, it is to be noticed that by it an attempt is being made to define the spheres of influence for both countries both in Europe and Asia, in the Balkans as in Persia. Northern Persia is to be predominated by Russia, Southern Persia by England. The *status quo* will be maintained in Afghanistan, in Tibet, in the Far East, and in Turkey."

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, in an article evidently inspired by the Chancellor of Russia, expresses approval of such a compact. The Paris *Temps* does no more than chronicle the exciting news without comment, but the literary and brilliant *Figaro* (Paris) observes: "Such an arrangement as that mentioned in *The Standard* will doubtless eventually be made in some form or other. For more than twelve months the attitude taken by England has pointed to this."

The London *Times* seems to treat the final arrival at an understanding between Russia and England as a settled fact, and looks forward to a general settlement.

The principal German papers speak in quite a friendly and conciliatory tone about the proposed agreement, and the semi-official *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks:

"If Russia and England can come to some formal agreement concerning such points of difference as might eventually lead to a collision between them, this reconciliation of interests would be welcomed in Germany. A war between these two great empires would damage us seriously, even if we took no part in the conflict. Russia has every reason to avoid seeking trouble at her gates, and Germany, faithful to her constant policy of peace, can only congratulate Russia on her desire to effect a compromise with England concerning that apple of discord, Persia."

In the same tone speaks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is inclined to think that an Anglo-Russian *entente* will simply usher in the golden age of peace and happiness. It says:

"As was to be expected, *The Standard* emphasizes its expression of reassurance that the coming agreement between England and Russia can indicate no hostile designs against Germany. Of course it is very evident that the *entente* is in no way a coalition against Germany. It is England's principle to stand on the alert toward every other Power, and Russia's foreign policy was always averse to anything that would bring her in collision with Germany. It must be accepted as a settled fact that no mutual agreement hostile to Germany has been made between England and Russia.

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It is also further to be concluded that the conditions of the *entente*, as soon as they have been agreed upon, will be communicated to the other Powers. These considerations make any objections impossible to be raised by Germany against the Anglo-Russian coalition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANARCHISM IN SPAIN.

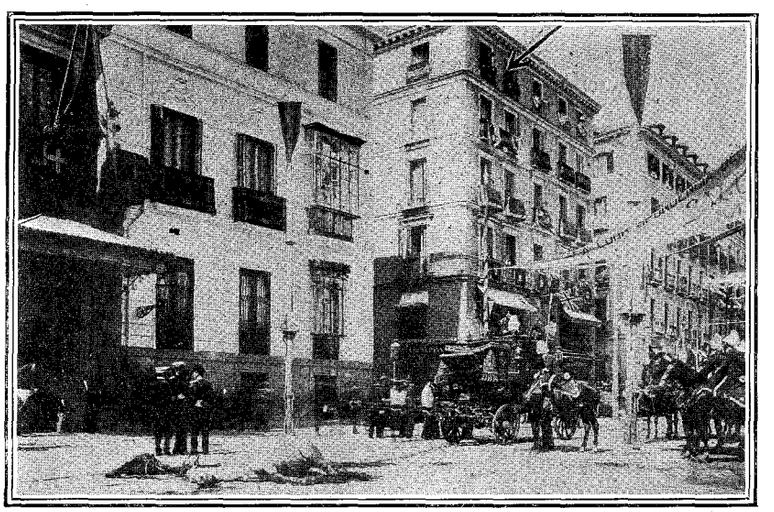
WHILE the recent attempt on the lives of King Alfonso and his consort has called forth words of mingled execration and thankfulness from the press of Spain, including the Madrid *Epoca* (Ministerial) and the *País* (Republican), we are reminded by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that there are twenty Anarchist organs published in the Peninsula, and that nearly every Spanish workingman is an Anarchist. To quote:

"A number of riots and insurrections in Spain has proved that the Spanish Anarchist will shrink from no atrocity. Almost all Spanish laborers are Anarchists and belong to the 'Federacion de las Sociedades de Resistencia.' This Federation has proved in a hundred ways that its object is neither taxation reform nor industrial cooperation nor communism nor the institution of old-age pensions, but the abolition and destruction of everything that is contained in the idea of a modern European government."

THE ROYAL WEDDING PROCESSION BEFORE THE BOMB WAS THROWN.
The two men walking beside the carriage were killed.

"The German Anarchists are in close touch with the Spanish Anarchists," declares the same paper. But it is widely believed that the recent bomb-throwing was planned in London, says the London *Standard*. It is reported that the royal family of England owe their immunity from anarchistic violence to the fact that Anarchist clubs are known and tolerated by the police in the British capital. Of this, *The Standard* remarks:

"The feeling is everywhere expressed that the existence of such men in London is a disgrace to England, and that steps should be taken to remove from this country the stigma of enabling, by its passive attitude, these criminal outcasts to carry out their atrocious schemes. It is stated that the subject is engaging the attention of the Foreign Office, as well as that of the Home Office."



AFTER THE EXPLOSION.
The window from which the bomb was thrown is indicated by an arrow.

Of these London clubs of anarchy the London *Daily Mail* says:

"It is a serious question for thinking men, and for Englishmen in particular, whether the time has not come to make an end of these criminal associations. Almost without exception the leading Anarchists are known to the police. They are few in number, and their arrest would give a measure of security to the objects of their attacks. Can we without deep misgivings of conscience persist in a sentimental regard for crime, disguised under a fine name, when our sentimentalism results in peril to those who represent society, who embody the will of the nation, and who in virtue of their position are exposed to risks from which the common citizen is almost exempt? Can we longer continue to maintain the open door and a position of privileged immunity for Anarchist murderers in England?"

The *Neue Gesellschaft*, the Socialist weekly of Berlin, which represents a section of the party much more extreme than that led by August Bebel in the Reichstag, comments with reserve upon the murderous attempt on the life of the newly wedded sovereigns of Spain. According to this journal the incident showed that the days of kingship and monarchy are passing away. Nevertheless, it adds, the bomb-thrower was worse than a criminal because he attempted to destroy an individual instead of effecting the abolition of an institution. The writer's words are as follows:

"It was a day like a day of fairyland in Madrid. Under the deep blue sky of Spain with its blazing sunlight streaming down upon a world of odorous flowers and waving flags, amid the ringing of bells, the sound of music, and through clouds of incense, went the wedding procession of a young king. Then suddenly a thundering crash, like a discharge of artillery, drowned the sounds of joy, the music, the clang of bells. Amid the horses of the bridal carriage a flower-covered bomb had fallen, scattering panic and death around it. It was intended for the King and the Queen. Why was this? Nothing either good or bad is to be said of Alfonso; nothing either good or bad of the Princess of Battenberg. Kings shall still be born, but each succeeding one stands on a lower footing than his predecessor. Why then should it be thought necessary to destroy the bewitching splendor of a royal bridal by this murderous onslaught?"

"All monarchy, all kingship, is unreal as a fairy-tale. It was not the spell of royalty that defeated the object of the deadly bomb. Yet tho it failed of its purpose an invisible, a blighting influence went forth from it which threatens the destruction, not of a king, but of kingship, not of a human sovereign, but of human sovereignty itself."

"The bomb, even if it had succeeded in its errand, would have killed a monarch only. Therefore he who hurled it is worse than a criminal."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Bal Masque.

By Frederic Manning.

In the avenue the flutes
Lead the motley crew along
Lovers, strumming on their lutes,
Sell their sorrow for a song.

Columbine and Pantaloon,
Masques and shepherdesses, move
Underneath the silver moon,
And the statues seem in love.

Slender branches weave a net,
Blue, against the silver sky;
And the polished dolphins, wet,
In their polished basins lie.

Where the water in the light
Delicately mirrors, pale,
All the moving colors bright
Of our costumes floating frail.

Flutes and masques and statues seem
Not to be at all; but keep
All existence as a dream
On the borderland of sleep.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

Whom the Gods Love.

By Alice L. Bunner.

While still their feet upon Life's threshold stand,
And low the grape hangs purpling to their hand,
Hope springs eternal, Faith is ever true
And Love emparadises earth anew;
Before the gathered fruits to ashes turn
And Hope, and Faith, and Love to cinders burn,
Before their feet are weary with earth's years,
Before their eyes are blinded with its tears,
Hearing but wailing cries where laughter rung,
Happy are they the Gods love, who die young.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (June).

Pulvis et Umbra.

By Edward N. Pomeroy.

When thou art lying under ground,
Beyond the reach of sight and sound,
The world will still go round and round;

But, troubled not by fool or wise,
Unheeding all beneath the skies,
Shadow and dust will thee suffice.

The youth and maid, who stroll above,
Will dream their dream, and deem it love;
But thee, beneath, it will not move.

With all the art that song employs
The birds will celebrate their joys,
But not for thee their amorous noise.

Without the least concern of thine
Will June bestow her days divine,
October spill celestial wine.

And Nature change, with changèd dress,
From loveliness to loveliness
That nevermore will thee impress.

However dear thy fame to thee,
With generations soon to be
It will not be a memory.

Tho thou wast beautiful or brave,
Nor love nor gratitude will save
Thy desolate, defenseless grave.

The epitaph, unread, unknown,
Will presently be overgrown
With lichens on the leaning stone;

Thy leaning stone will break in twain
And Nature, every hindrance vain,
Her old dominion will retain;

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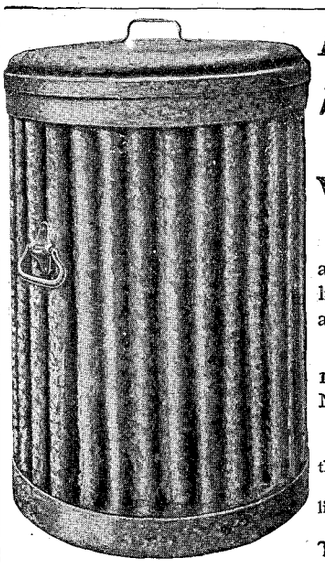

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For here will Summer's verdure grow,
And Winter, as the ages flow,
Fold and unfold his sheets of snow;

While, o'er thy dust as days go on,
Will deepen, until days are done,
The Shadow of Oblivion.

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (June).

Epitaph.

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

When the dust of the workshop is still,
The dust of the workman at rest,
May some generous heart find a will
To seek and to treasure his best!

From the splendor of hopes that deceived;
From the wonders he meant to do;
From the glories nearly achieved;
From the dreams that nearly came true.

From his struggle to rise above earth
On the pinions that would not fly;
From his sorrows; oh, seek for some worth
To remember the workman by.

If in vain; if Time sweeps all away.
And no laurel from that dust springs;
'Tis enough that a loyal heart say,
"He tried to make beautiful things."

—*From The Pall Mall Magazine* (London).

PERSONAL.

A Life among Flowers.—There died in Baltimore, a short time ago, a man whose life was spent among flowers and whose contributions to the floral varieties are said to include the introduction into America of the geranium and the propagation of the American Beauty rose. Mr. Anthony Cook, says the Hartford *Courant*, came from Germany, where his father was a florist to a royal family. He was born ninety years ago and never knew other love than that for the flowers with which he surrounded himself. Of his life the *Courant* says:

While he loved all flowers, his favorite was the rose, and its cultivation was a specialty in which he accumulated a considerable fortune. He raised about 6,000 rose plants a year and sometimes grafted as many as 16,000 buds in a single season. In good years, when the rose plants flourished, he cut between 50,000 and 60,000 blossoms. . . . . .

His life was almost as simple and regular as that of his flowers. Almost invariably he rose at five o'clock in the morning and after a long day with his plants he went to bed at half-past seven at night. To this simplicity and regularity he attributed his length of years. With so long a life devoted to beauty, he must have added much to the joy that other people found in living.

The Baltimore *Sun* speaks a little more intimately of his work:

The aged florist's life was spent among his blossoms, and flowers were his life. In addition to raising blooming flowers he was a collector of rare plants, in his collection being one of great rarity from the South Sea Islands. Another, which never failed to attract the attention of the lover of flowers, was a plant technically called the astrolitz, with curiously shaped petals of sharply contrasting colors and quaint spear-life leaves. The blossom part emerges from a pointed leaf, tightly closed, and consists of two pointed petals of a bright orange color extending in an opposite direction from a harpoon counterpart of what may be best described as Alice blue. . . . With his vast knowledge of flowers, Mr. Cook not

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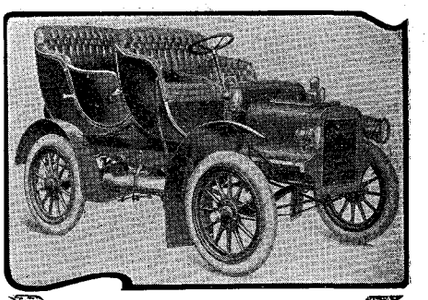

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only grafted bud with bud, but was cognizant of the sexes, and hybridized them. It was in this manner, according to him, that he propagated the American Beauty. It was his story that he first raised the flower under the name of the Apollona, and under that name sold it to a woman enthusiast of Washington. A florist there finally secured an interest and exported the rose to England, from which country it returned to its native land under its present name.

A Yankee Inventor.—A writer in the June *Century* tells of the pressure of necessity which was once the mother of a very satisfactory invention. It was during the siege of Kimberley in the recent Boer war. The supply of ammunition for the defending guns was fast vanishing, and but for the timely assistance of George F. Labram, an American resident, the town would very probably have been surrendered in a few days. For his services, says the writer, he was thanked by the British Government, and publicly commended by Lord Roberts, who considered Labram's achievements "in their own way unparalleled in modern warfare."

When the scarcity of shells for the defending guns was such as to threaten the necessity of surrender a meeting was held, at which Mr. Labram was present. He asked to see one of the shells. The writer continues:

After examining it carefully he said, "I guess I can make things like that all right." His confidence

THEY LAUGHED
At the Arguments on the Packages.

The husband of an Ohio woman brought home some packages of Grape-Nuts one evening and there was much discussion, but let her tell the story.

"Two years ago I was thin and sickly and suffered so from indigestion, was very nervous, and could not sleep at night. I was not able physically or mentally to perform my duties and was constantly under the care of our physician. I had tried plain living and all the different remedies recommended by friends but got no better.

"One day my husband brought home two yellow boxes and said, 'The grocer wants us to try this food and report how we like it, he thinks it will help you.' I read all it said on the boxes about Grape-Nuts and I remember how I laughed at it, for I thought it foolish to think food could help me. But the next meal we all ate some with cream. We liked and enjoyed the deliciously crisp and new flavor so we kept on using Grape-Nuts, not because we thought it would cure me but because we liked it.

"At that time we had no idea what the results would be but now I am anxious to have the world know that to-day I am a well and strong woman physically and mentally. I gained over 30 pounds, do not suffer from any of the old ails and I know that it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. They call me 'Grape-Nuts' here in the home and all of my friends have asked me the cause of it all. I have persuaded several of them to use Grape-Nuts and every one of them who has done so has been benefited and I wish it were in my power to induce everyone who is sick to give this wonderful food a trial. We still have Grape-Nuts three times a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days on this nourishing and completely digestible food will show anyone who is run down from improper feeding a great change, sometimes worth more than a gold mine because it may mean the joy and spring of perfect health in place of the old ails. Trial proves. "There's a reason." Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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Insure your life for the same reasons—while you are in health, and because *now* it will cost you less than later.

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One argument concerning insurance which isn't old, hackneyed and threadbare is this: Every pay-roll man needs insurance to do the pay-roll's service to his family after the pay-roll loses his name by death. But, no salary-earning man needs, or should take, more insurance than he can comfortably carry; the best is the *protection-to-his-family* sort.

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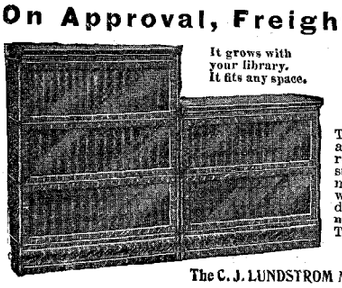

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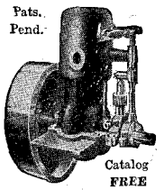

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was not immediately communicated to the officers about him. They knew that the manufacture of shells is highly specialized work, and is confined to the great arsenals of the world.

On inquiry it appeared that the only powder procurable in Kimberley was intended for blasting, and was, without special preparation, wholly unsuitable for artillery uses. Mr. Labram, however, refused to be deterred by such considerations. That afternoon he obtained a requisition from the military stores of such material as was likely to be of use in the experiment, and began work in the De Beers shops. His foundry may be said to have been the child of his own brain, for he was without even reliable handbooks to guide him. The most important part of shell manufacture is the fixing of a satisfactory fuse. Mr. Labram overcame this difficulty by invention. He designed a percussion fuse to be inserted in a hole drilled for its reception in the point of the shell. The fuse consisted of a brass body with a screw thread outside and a steel block, or plunger, working freely in an axial direction inside. The plunger, through which a small hole was bored, was pointed at the front end. In a recess in front, a percussion cap was held in position by a screwed plug.

While the shell traveled forward, the plunger, being loose, remained at the back of the fuse. On a sudden stoppage, however, it shot forward and struck the percussion cap. A spark then traveled along the hole and exploded the bursting charge of gunpowder contained in the body of the shell. To prevent the plunger from moving when the shell was handled, a light spiral spring was so placed as to require compression before the nipple could touch the cap. As an extra precaution, safety wires were provided, which had to be broken before the plunger could move. The united strength of these safety attachments was not more than sufficient to prevent premature explosion in case of accidental fall.

In practise Mr. Labram's astonishing invention proved entirely satisfactory. In an amazingly short time this man, who had scarcely seen a shell until a few days before, was supplying the artillery headquarters with between sixty and seventy projectiles every twenty-four hours—shells, moreover, of a quality which the military authorities, after the exhaustive test of over three months' continual use, pronounced "extraordinarily good."

The Junior Senator from Massachusetts.—Senator Winthrop Murray Crane is characterized by a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* as "the most remarkable mixer who has arrived in Washington in years." He is said to be one of the most genuinely popular men in the Senate, all because of this tactful ability to "mix" and make friends. The writer elaborates his argument, and cites a few of the Senator's victories:

The Senate is made up of fireworks and firemen and several sticks of punk. The fireworks send off the sparks. The firemen do the work and keep it going. Crane is in the firemen class, and will soon be one of the bosses.

He has the keenest sense of humor, bubbles over with good nature, likes a joke and plays many a sly one, knows shams and punctures them on occasion, and works on the theory that the way to know men—even Senators—is to get acquainted with them.

TEMAGAMI.

Nimrod was a mighty hunter, but had he hunted in the "Temagami" region he would have been a mightier one. Nimrod hunted for glory, but Temagamians hunt for game. Those Indians who made the first canoe of birch bark long ago, were our great benefactors. The children of these Indians know the canoe, and they know how to use it, and if you go to Temagami this summer they will paddle your canoe in their own superb way. They will be the best of guides you ever had, and they will take you through the rivers, lakes, forests and hunting grounds their forefathers once called home, they will tell you of the tricks and habits of the bears, beavers, moose, caribou and deer. Ah! the Indians know, for once they were mightier hunters than ancient Nimrod. Students who camp in summer along the Temagami lakes are able to do two years' work in one. Business men who camp under the Temagami skies never stop at the hospital or go into bankruptcy. Easy of access by the Grand Trunk Railway System. For information address, FRANK P. DWYER, E. P. A., G. T. R. S., 290 Broadway, New York.

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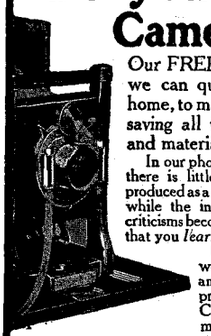

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His colleague, Henry Cabot Lodge, has been a Senator for thirteen years. Senator Nixon, of Nevada, came into the Senate at the same time Crane did. A few weeks ago Lodge was mourning to Crane because he could not find out how Nixon stood on the question of reporting out of committee the Philippine tariff bill. Lodge is chairman of the Philippine committee.

"He has only been here a year," said Lodge, "and, altho he is on my committee, I do not know him well enough to ask him such a question. We all have been trying to find out."

"Why," said Crane, "I'll find out."

"How?" asked Lodge, astonished at the newcomer.

"I'll ask him," said Crane. "I know him very well."

The task the experienced Lodge had been worrying about for two weeks occupied Crane for about two minutes. "Nixon," he said, "how are you going to vote on reporting out the Philippine tariff bill?"

It was the most natural question in the world, both to Nixon and from Crane. Nixon told without hesitating, and Lodge was amazed that a new Senator could do a thing like that.

Ibsen the Man.—The Copenhagen daily *Köbenhavn* of May 24 contains the following tribute to the personality of Henrik Ibsen, from the pen of the Danish critic, Herman Bang, who probably knew the dramatist as intimately as it was granted anybody to know him:

"Fate destined me to follow the triumphant way of his works through foreign communities of men.

THE OLD PLEA

He "Didn't Know it Was Loaded."

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug Caffein, a serious poison to the heart and nerves causing many other forms of disease noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years and did not realize the bad effects I was suffering from its use.

"At first I was troubled with indigestion but did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food.

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion, so I kept on with the coffee and kept on with the troubles, too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting so I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow reduced from 159 to 128 pounds.

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach which had got so bad he could do nothing for me and I became convinced my days were numbered.

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injures people so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better.

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum; the result is I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach or vomiting and have already gained back to 147 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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"However, let others dwell upon his fame; I shall speak of the man himself.

"As a man, Ibsen far surpassed his fame. He played his rôle as a master. But behind the rôle, behind the mask, back of that which he represented, there we beheld a man who was true to his manhood.

"He promised naught, but he performed.

"He called nobody friend, but he proved himself a friend to others.

"He helped but rarely, but he helped where need was urgent.

"It has been said that his personality lacked warmth, but his hand-grasp bespoke compassion.

"In his heart's inmost depths he entertained an unbounded contempt for humanity; and in spite of his timidity he did not disguise this feeling. But his pity or compassion was greater still. He who suffered would find out, when the heaviness of his sorrow weighted him down, that this lonely and icy man had a warm place for him in his heart.

"He gave the world riches, and he himself remained the poorest among the poor. The focal point of the world's honor, he was its most lonely figure. To-day the whole world pays tribute to the dramatist. My thoughts seek the man who purchased dearly what he scantily received. He attained a name in the world, but human happiness was denied him.

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MR. NEWLYWED—"Are you quite sure you—er—pounded it enough?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

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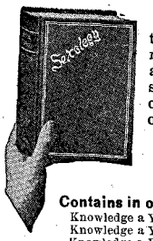

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"Her past."

"Her past? And what fault do you find with her past?"

"The length of it."—*Translated from Le Rire for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

June 8.—Twelve thousand churchmen from Lancashire visit London to protest against the Education bill.

Notice is given that the packinghouse disclosures in the United States will be brought up in the House of Commons.

June 9.—Three hundred and twenty-five British warships are mobilized for the maneuvers which are to test the plans for the defense of the British coasts and sea-borne commerce.

June 10.—The reorganized Spanish Cabinet, with Señor Moret as Premier, is sworn in.

Three hundred and fifty Zulus are reported killed in a fight with British Colonial troops.

June 11.—It is estimated that half a million natives attended the schools opened in the Philippines this week.

W. J. Bryan, in an interview in Berlin, pronounces the news of his indorsement by Democrats in this country as "too sudden."

June 12.—A remarkable tribute of affection is paid to Ellen Terry at the Drury Lane Theater in London, where many leading actors and actresses take part in the jubilee performance.

A dinner is given in London by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid in honor of Representative and Mrs. Longworth at which the King is present.

June 13.—John Burns, Labor leader in Parliament, in a speech in London attributes the abnormal infantile mortality in England to canned meats and intemperance among women.

June 14.—Lady Mary Hamilton, reported the richest woman in England, is married to the Marquis of Graham.

Domestic.

June 8.—Governor Warfield, of Maryland, appoints William Pinckney Whyte to succeed the late Senator Gorman in the United States Senate.

The National League of Women's Organizations adopt resolutions demanding Senator Smoot's removal.

The President sends to Congress further reports concerning the Chicago meat-packing industry.

June 9.—F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, named to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Burton's resignation, declines the office, and Judge Benson, of Ottawa, Kan., is appointed in his place.

Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, refuses to reprieve Charles L. Tucker, convicted of the murder of Miss Page, even after lengthy petitions and many interviews from prominent men.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is elected minority leader of the Senate.

June 10.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes another reply to questions propounded by the special investigating committee.

The new Christian-Science Cathedral is dedicated in Boston.

In a baccalaureate sermon at Syracuse University, Chancellor Day denounces the "scandal-mongering tendency" of the times and the President's efforts to influence legislations.

June 11.—Former Vice-Presidents Gillette and Granniss, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, are indicted in New York on charges of forgery, and Gillette, in addition, on a charge of perjury.

J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, is defeated by Col. H. A. Du Pont in the contest for the vacant seat in the United States Senate.

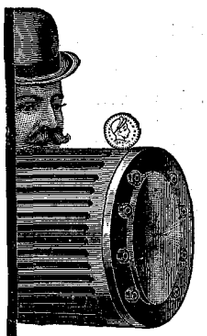
The preliminary returns on the wheat acreage for 1906 show an increase of two per cent. over that of 1905, according to the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

June 12.—Some of the big packing companies are found guilty, in the United States District Court, at Kansas City, of accepting concessions from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

District Attorney Jerome promises further indictments of insurance officials.

June 14.—President Roosevelt declares the Meat Inspection bill prepared by the House Committee on Agriculture, to be entirely inadequate.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, and formerly actively engaged in New York politics, dies at his home in Sayville, L. I.



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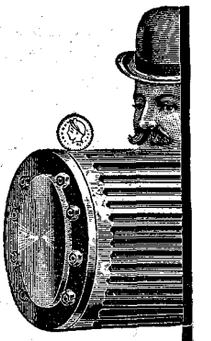

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"E. A. D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"(1) In speaking of a single parcel of property, which is proper, 'The premises is sold,' or 'are sold,' and why? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the word 'telephony'?"

(1) "Premises" is a plural noun and takes the plural form *are*. The fact that an idea is singular has no bearing on grammatical form, grammar in large part having to do with arbitrary and illogical modifications of words by other words, of most of which, however, English has happily rid itself. The word *premises*, in order to avoid repetition, is used in the body of legal deeds in referring to the opening portion of the document in which the property conveyed is described in detail, and is accordingly equivalent to the *foregoing* or the *beforementioned*. In popular usage, however, the term has been made to signify the thing or things described. It has, however, permanently acquired this sense. A somewhat similar process is now going on with the word *proposition*.

(2) Tel'e-fo-ni or tel-ef'o-ni, the former preferred.

"F. R." and "C. D. V.," New York City.—"How is the word 'lingerie' pronounced?"

Lan"zhree'. The first syllable, however, is a French nasal, which has no exact equivalent in English—the sound which most closely approximates it is that given to the "a" in *can* spoken t'rough the nose.

"J. S.," Washington, D. C.—"In acknowledging the receipt of two letters written on different days of a given month, is it correct to use the word 'instants,' as in the sentence 'I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23d and 24th instants'?"

No. The word "instant" is an adjective, and therefore has no plural form.

"T. H. S.," Crawford, Neb.—"I have been accustomed to pronounce 'Chopin' *sho'pahn*, but the other day I met a friend who insisted that as it was a Polish name, the correct pronunciation was *Ko'pin*. Please tell me which is correct."

Chopin was a Pole, and his name was originally Szopin (pronounced Sho'peen). At the age of 22, however, he went to Paris, which he made his home until his death, 18 years after. The world in general, therefore, knows him by the gallicized form of his name—Chopin. Your pronunciation is correct, except that what little accent there is in a French word is placed on the final syllable.

"O. B.," Rochester, N. Y.—"Please define the word 'Limerick,' referring to poetry or rhyme."

The typical Limerick is a form of nonsense verse consisting of five lines, the first, second, and fifth, and the third and fourth, rhyming. The typical verse is also indecent, and some frequently quoted ones, such as the well-known "Old Monk of Siberia," are modified versions. A Limerick, however, is not necessarily unseemly. The word is probably derived from an English custom among parties of young men, after a free circulation of the bottle, of composing such verses in turn, each effusion being followed by a chorus containing the words "Will you come up to Limerick?"

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The editors of Printers' Ink wrote and published this article on their own initiative after making the most complete and comprehensive investigation of advertising agency methods for the benefit of their readers.

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A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK, N. Y., POST OFFICE, JUNE 29, 1885.

VOL. LV. NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1906. No. 3.

MODERN ADVERTISING SERVICE.

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No American Advertising Agency has ever made a statement showing as much business as they show.

They claim leadership not only in the gross amount of advertising cleared through their organization, but also in the number of individual accounts on their books.

These numbered 685 in February.

It is said that no other agency has ever shown more than 200.

Lord & Thomas gave the following extensive insight into their methods the other day for Printers' Ink. They said:

"While ours is the largest agency in the country, we do not seek to handle large accounts to the exclusion of small ones.

In fact, we would hesitate to confine operations to a half-dozen very large accounts.

We seek particularly accounts ranging from $1,000 to $3,000 a year, and to scatter a large number of them over a wide range of commodities.

So we are placing advertising today for a wider range of commodities and articles, perhaps, than any other agency.

We are the largest agency because we have built up hundreds of small accounts.

For this reason our whole organization is designed to give the smallest, as well as the largest, advertisers individual attention.

Our growth depends on it.

And we have data about results from so many advertisers that our service could not possibly be obtained from any agency with fewer accounts and a narrower range of commodities to push.

The very fact that we market so many different articles through advertising gives us experience and judgment invaluable to any advertiser.

Our accounts are divided into two great branches—General Advertising and Mail Order Advertising.

This year we will place approximately $2,500,000 in general business and $1,500,000 in mail order lines, a total of $4,000,000.00.

Our mail order accounts bring us absolute data upon the pulling power of different forms of copy and also show the pulling power of each individual newspaper, magazine, mail order, farm, religious and trade journal.

On this data we depend for knowledge that enables us to start a general advertiser with the right copy, in the right mediums from the very beginning, and give him returns that mean growth, without the waste of money that would come from experimental work.

Our contract names twelve duties which we agree to perform for the advertiser, constituting what we understand by the word service.

It also binds the advertiser to certain duties which he must faithfully carry out for our guidance.

He must, when and where it is practicable, make a weekly report on returns from his advertising, specifying the number of replies and orders received from each separate piece of copy and each separate medium in mail order campaigns, and the amount of traceable increase in sales due to his advertising when goods are sold through retailers.

On our part, we bind ourselves to compare the returns and sales shown in each advertiser's report with reports and statistics of other clients, ascertaining each week whether his advertising is paying as well as it ought to and discovering defects when it is not. Of course, we treat all these reports in strict confidence. This information is tabulated in what we call our "Record of Results."

The latter is the guiding spirit of our business.

It gives us positive knowledge about copy and mediums in widely varied lines of publicity, minimizes experimental work, eliminates the element of chance.

By making more certain the returns for our clients it means our growth, and we have developed this Record of Results for six years.

No other agency in the world has anything like it.

With this body of information, pouring in weekly from scores of advertisers in all lines, embracing returns from every good publication in the country on clothing, foods, stoves, medicines, mail merchandise and every form of commodity, we quickly discover obscure publications that are strong, prominent ones that are weak.

Sixty-six per cent of general advertising checked by thirty-four per cent of mail order publicity is a ratio we carefully maintain, because we believe that mail order advertising is an invaluable guide to safe procedure in general advertising when properly interpreted.

The same kind of copy that pulls best for a mail order commodity will, when rightly adapted, also get money out of people's pockets in the stores.

Our Record of Results shows many surprising cases where small publications pull better than big ones.

When a publication begins to pay it can't remain hidden long from us because of our Records.

Many old publications of immense prestige have circulations that have been worked over and over again, so that their general reputations among advertisers is often out of all proportion to the actual returns they bring from keyed advertisements.

Other mediums, comparatively new or just being built up, without much prestige, may have a new, live, growing circulation that makes them highly profitable.

For example, in a certain Southern city there is a certain daily newspaper of wide reputation, old and great in circulation.

It has a competitor in the same town, new and with smaller circulation.

We tried out both papers on mail propositions with astonishing results in favor of the smaller paper.

Then a general commodity, selling in stores was tried in both with the same result.

Many of our clients were then put into this new medium, and nearly all got sales and inquiries at one-third the cost in the older paper. Our clients get into such a medium long before its reputation is established generally.

Our system of centralized records based on reports from advertisers, not only indicates the line of least resistance quickly and infallibly, but the expenditure of our largest client serves as a guide in the development of our smallest, and vice versa.

Advertisers seldom realize how quickly the character of a circulation may change.

A mail order advertiser, for instance, may find a certain publication one of his most profitable mediums for several seasons.

He drops out some summer.

When he begins in the fall that paper does not pay, for some reason.

The publication has always paid, and it is the last thing he blames.

Five or six failures may be necessary before he is willing to distrust the paper.

But we have received a report of failures from a dozen advertisers on that paper.

So the paper comes under suspicion.

If it is really weak, all our advertisers are out within a month, and there is a big aggregate saving.

Think what this means in dollars to the small advertiser.

How does this work out for a general advertiser?

Well, take the case mentioned of the two dailies in the Southern city.

The returns for mail advertising in the smaller paper woke us up.

We investigated at close range and found that all the retail advertisers in that city were using the smaller paper, too.

They were alive to conditions.

So we put our general advertisers into it.

One of them sent us $2000 for the older paper while this investigation was going on.

We explained the situation.

He sent a representative to that town and found that his advertising would probably bring three times as much results in the smaller paper, or 300 per cent more returns for his money.

He changed his order, and got the increase expected.

Other advertisers and agencies are still going into the wrong medium on its general reputation.

Our centralized records also indicate the most effective kinds of copy.

A page in Munsey's costs $500.

It may bring $5000 to an advertiser in returns, or only $2.

The difference in results from so good a medium will be due to copy—nothing else whatever.

What goes into the space—that makes the difference.

Our Copy Department is so organized that no writer handles more than twelve accounts a year—or fewer, probably, than with any other agency in the country.

While our knowledge of mediums is vital, our Record of Results brings it, you might say, almost automatically.

Therefore, ninety per cent of the thought, energy and cost of running our agency goes into copy.

The line between successful and unsuccessful copy is not broad.

But it is definite.

General advertising copy has always been allowed a wide margin for errors because results could not be traced under old conditions.

Mail order advertisers have allowed NO margin for errors, but demanded exactitude and keyed replies.

With our records from mail order advertising we know to a certainty the copy that brings the greatest returns in actual sales and this definite knowledge we apply to general advertising so far as practical.

And our copy department is so organized that though a writer were the best copy-man in the country the element of personality in his work for any of our clients would have less to do with the pulling power of the copy than the selling reasons it embodies, based on our Record of Results.

The lesson constantly taught by these records to our staff makes each writer stronger because he is guided by positive knowledge, and his work is more certain than it possibly could be without our organization, because he is working on definite data, along definite lines, for definite ends."

* * *

Lord & Thomas took a great deal of pains to show Printers' Ink the inner workings of the Record of Results department.

Eight people do nothing else but tabulate and file information from scores of advertisers' reports.

The cold, hard figures, in dollars and cents, go down on cards that are classified according to copy and publications.

Probably the pulling power of copy and media is nowhere shown up so completely—at least this side of Judgment Day.

Pull out a card and there will be found on it the record of returns for the last week on from three to three dozen different commodities.

Each piece of copy and each medium brought so many replies and sales for each advertiser at such and such cost—and there is no way of getting behind the returns.

In the past six years it has cost $100,000 to maintain this record cabinet.

AS Printers' Ink so truly says, "the pulling power of copy and media is nowhere shown up so completely" as it is in the Lord & Thomas Record of Results Cabinet.

It must be obvious to any advertiser or prospective advertiser that this record does "give positive knowledge about copy and media" and does "minimize experimental work and eliminate the element of chance" in Lord & Thomas Campaigns.

The Lord & Thomas Record of Results is practical tangible *assurance* that Lord & Thomas are qualified above all others to protect your advertising appropriation.

The Lord & Thomas Record of Results not only safeguards your advertising investment—makes you certain that your appropriation will be wisely placed—but also assures with reasonable certainty that the dividends you have every right to expect, will be forthcoming.

If you are seriously interested in advertising—if you contemplate advertising—if you care to investigate the possibility of increasing the results from your present advertising—Lord & Thomas will be pleased to explain to you in person just what their service means to you.

Lord & Thomas are about to issue a series of small books (cloth bound) covering advertising—newspaper, magazine and outdoor—in all its phases.

The value of the information and data these books contain cannot be measured by the price they were intended to sell at—$4.00—but Lord & Thomas will gladly send them free to any interested advertiser or anyone contemplating advertising,

LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America

Annual Volume Placed for Clients
Approaching $4,000,000.00

CHICAGO NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Men Who Shave

The Zinn Automatic Razor

Will solve the shaving problem for you. It will do more. The ZINN will give you the best shave you ever had. It works clean, quick, and will prove absolutely satisfactory in every respect. With a ZINN AUTOMATIC you will require no experience. The razor is simple in construction, has only two pieces—no screws or parts, nothing to adjust—just insert the blade and shave. It adjusts itself automatically. Shaves as close as you want it to and cannot even scratch the tenderest skin. A shave with the ZINN is as refreshing as a bath—no pulling—no burning.

You get 24 of the keenest blades with this razor. These blades are always ready for use, require no stropping, and will last for a year or longer. The cost of new blades is $1.00 for a set of 24.

We will convince you—make us prove all that we claim. Accept our thirty day trial proposition. We will send to you, postpaid, the complete ZINN outfit in a beautiful Morocco leather case, silk and doe-skin lined. You can use this razor every day for one month; then, should the ZINN not convince you that it is to your interest to retain the razor, return same to us—you will have placed yourself under no obligation whatever.

We are the oldest and best safety razor makers in the world—30 years in business. Ask your friends about us or refer to any mercantile agency.

Cost of the ZINN complete is $5.00. Gentlemen without business rating are requested to forward check or money order to remain on deposit with us thirty days.

The Gem Cutlery Company

Makers of the celebrated "Gem" Safety Razor

34 Reade Street = = = = New York

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